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ARABIC PAPYRI

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BY

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IN THE UNIVERSITY FUAD I, CAIRO

VOLUME IV

ADMINISTRATIVE TEXTS

WITH TWENTY-EIGHT PLATES

CAIRO

EGYPTIAN LIBRARY PRESS

1952

ARABIC PAPYRI

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ADMINISTRATIVE TEXTS

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Egyptian Library Press

1922

PREFACE

The manuscript for this present volume, containing the second part of the administrative texts (cf. vol. III, 1938, p. V), was finished in spring of 1938 and printing began in spring of the following year. Sixty-four pages had already been printed before I left Egypt in May 1939 and the remainder of the proofs were sent by me back to Egypt for paging on the 8th of July of the same year, but could not be returned again for revision because of the outbreak of World war II. So all work was stopped until my return to Egypt in 1949.

Although this long delay is to be regretted, the edition of the texts profited greatly thereby, as new material, found in the collections within and without the Egyptian National Library, had become available and contributed to the understanding of these sometimes difficult administrative texts. The new material which I found in the collection of the Egyptian National Library and which had been partly transferred from the Egyptian Museum, will be published in vols. viii and ix of the present series, the latter volume containing the interesting sheets and fragments of fascicles of a tax-ledger found in Tebtynis in 1916.

While in Cairo in 1938, the late inforgettable Dr. Hugo Ibscher had the kindness to effect the restoration of the mutilated papyri n° 216, 217, 226, 229, 234-236 and 251, so that the texts are now well readable.

A mistake occurred in producing plate vii. In line 13 of n° 233 the small papyrus fragment joining the end-Alif has moved out of its place, so that the small fragment at the right side of 'i ought to be removed.

Finally I express my deep sense of obligation to those who have given assistance in preparing and publishing the present volume.

First of all acknowledgment must be made to the kindly interest of the then Ministers of Education Dr. Abd el-Razzak al-Sanhouri, Dr. Taha Husein, Muhammed Rifa'at, Abd el-Khalik Hassuna, Sami Mazin, Sa'ad el-Labban, as well as of the present Minister of Education Isma'il el-Kabbani in this work. My best thanks are further due to the former Directors General of the Egyptian National Library Prof. Dr. Mansour Fahmi and Amin Mursi Kandil, and the present Director General Taufik el-Hakim as also to his staff for the interest in the work and the facilities granted in the use of the Collections of the said Library. For the careful execution of the technical details of the printing of the text and of the plates I am again indebted to the Press of the Egyptian Library and the Survey Department in Gizah respectively. Lastly I must thank Mrs. Freda Shaw (née Mitchell) for her kindness to revise the manuscript of this volume and my wife, who as usual helped greatly in reading the proofs.

Cairo, 18th December, 1952

A. GROHMANN

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b

Lists and accounts relating to land-tax

1

Lists of cultivators with the extent of their plots of land

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List of cultivators with the extent of their plots of land.

Inv. n° 225. IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A. D.).

Light-brown, strong papyrus. 29×23 cm. On recto 12 lines from a letter relating to poll-tax are written in black ink in a thick, coarse hand (A), pointing to the third Century of the Hġra, without diacritical points at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears above two lines of a text in a different hand (B), the import of which is not to be made out; below it a list of cultivators, each personal name being accompanied by the area of land, is written in five lines parallel to the vertical fibres by the same hand (B), showing, too, a rough penmanship. Diacritical points are lacking. The papyrus was formerly folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being no longer discernible.

Place of discovery unknown.

The list on verso is complete; the other texts are mutilated considerably.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ١ | [بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم] |
| ٢ | يحنس المسقى فدان بسورس النس . |
| ٣ | فدان . |
| ٤ | بفان بن سورس نصف فدان . |
| ٥ | فسله اليده نصف فدان قلته النس فدان . |

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.
2. Yohannes, the waterer, one faddân; Psyros Elanos
3. one faddân.
4. Epiphanios (Bifân) b. Syros, one half of a faddân ;
5. Basil Alietos (Fasile Alide), one half of a faddân; Qolte Elanos one faddân.

2. بسورس is the exact transcription of the Coptic proper name $\Psi\rho\rho\sigma$, cf. vol. III, n° 205, (p. 209). النس corresponds no doubt to the Greek name $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\sigma$ in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 97.

4. نمان , also occurring in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8522¹, is possibly to be read نمان and may be regarded as short for Ἐπιφάνιος . Cf. نمانه in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 5 B l. 4 (p. 134, MARGOLIOUTH reads نباتة), rendering the shortened Coptic form ⲡⲉⲫⲁⲛⲏ in G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, p. 96; W. E. CRUM, *KRU* n° 41₁₀₅ (p. 144).

5. The first name is preferably to be read فسيله , which is short for فسيله (n° 222₁₁ [p. 30], P. Cair. Inv. Ta'rîh n° 1741 cl. 7, PERF n° 674₁₄), and فاسيله (n° 254₁₃ [p. 143]), and represents a variant form of باسيله (Basil ⲃⲁⲥⲓⲗⲉ , G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, p. 90) occurring in the address of *P. Heid.* III, n° 14^y. Perhaps the reading فنييله (ⲡⲁⲛⲓⲗⲉ) might also be possible, though less probable. Cf. vol. I, p. 151.

اليده might be a shortened form of Ἀλεῖτος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 18, Coptic ⲁⲗⲓⲧⲉ (*CPR* II, n° 118₂ [p. 101]), ⲁⲗⲗⲓⲧⲁ (ibid. n° 54₄ [p. 58] ⲁⲛⲁⲗⲗⲓⲧⲁ).

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(Pl. I)

List of landowners followed by different kinds of crops
and the extent of their holdings.

Inv. n° 233.

IIIrd Century of the Hîgra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, in several places darker coloured, tolerably fine papyrus. 37.2 × 24 cm. On recto a list of landowners, presumably connected with land-survey (hand A) and consisting of 27 lines, is written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears 19 lines of a private letter (hand B) written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres. The handwriting of both texts points to the IIIrd Century A. H. The only letter pointed on recto is Tâ represented by Tâ (cf. vol. I, p. 64) in lines 7, 10, 13-15, 18 f., 22-26; Sîn is occasionally provided with a slanting dash. To the text on verso diacritical points are but rarely added: ⁽¹⁾ Two *selis*-joints are visible at a distance of 2.8 and 30.3 cm from the

1. The fact that the private letter forms the *textus posterior* is also proved by the clerk's apology for using a sheet already inscribed on one side as follows: $\text{واعذرني في القرطاس فانا في ضيق من القرطاس}$. Cf. my *Aperçu de papyrologie Arabe*, p. 38 and note 1.

upper margin. The papyrus was folded parallel to the lines from bottom to top, the widths of the successive folds being: $1.9 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.4 + 2.6 + 2.2 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 2.5 + 2.6 + 2.5 + 2.7 + 2.9 + 2.8$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

This large sheet of papyrus is, with the exception of a few gaps, generally well preserved. Though no traces of letters are visible at the top of the recto it is probable that the Basmala and an introductory formula have originally stood above the list. It is striking that the names of the landholders in lines 2, 11f. and 15 were crowded in at the right-hand margin as if the clerk had entered it later. Obviously there was not space enough to write them in one line as e.g. in ll. 1, 25, 27.

All lines are checked at the beginning either by a short oblique stroke or by two such strokes or a circle. The heading of the letter on the back is missing. The side-margins are almost entirely preserved at both sides and below.

P. Berol. 15149 is a similar text.

١	حفص بن عمر قمح	ستمائة وخمسين ونصف وربع في	ستمائة [و] وعشرين وربع	ثلاثة وخ [حسيه] ن وثلاثي وثلاث [د] ن
٢	عبدالرحمن بن موسى قمح	ثمانية وربعم	خمسة وستين	فدان ونصف وثلاث ثمن
٣	وله قمح	ستمائة وستين وربع في	ثلاثة عشر ونصف وربع	فدادين ور [بع] وسدس ثمن
٤	وله قمح	ستمائة وربعم	ستمائة عشر < و > ربع	فدان
٥	وله قمح	ثمانية < و > ثلاثين ونصف في	أحد عشر وربع	فدان ونصف سدس
٦	وله قمح	أحد وعشرين ونصف في	خمسة < و > ثلاثين	فدان ونصف [و] ربع وثمان
٧	وله قمح	أربعة عشر وربع في	عشرين وربع	سدس وثمان
٨	وله قمح	تسعة	اثنتين	ثلاث ثمن
٩	وله قمح	أربعة عشر ونصف في	تسعة عشر وربع	ثلاثي وسدس ثمن
١٠	وله قمح	ثلاثة وعش [ري] ن ونصف وربع في	عشرين ونصف وربع	فدان وسدس ونصف ثمن
١١	عبدالرحمن وهو عيسى	اثنتين وعشرين ونصف في	أربعين	فدادين وربع
١٢	عشر من قصب سكر			
١٣	وله قصب سكر أربعة وثلاثين ونصف في	[س] مائة وثلاثين ونصف	ثلاثة فدادين وثلاث وثمان وسدس ثمن	
١٤	وله عشر من قصب سكر سبعة وثلاثين في	ت [س] مائة عشر وربع	فدان وثلاثي وثمان	

2. Ms. ملتمس. — 3. Ms. تم. — 4, 5, 6. و is missing in the original. — 6. Ms. وتم. — 7. Ms. وتم. — 8. Ms. ملتمس. — 9. Ms. ملتمس. — 10. Ms. ونصف ثمن. — 11. Ms. تم (twice). — 12. Ms. تم. — 13. Ms. تم. — 14. Ms. تم.

- ١٥ عيسى بن عمر كَان تسعة وثلاثين ونصف في تسعة وثلاثين وذ[صه]ف ثلاثة فدادين وثلاث وربع وسدس ثمن
 ١٦ مئة كرم فدان وعشر من حزر قصب سكر
 ١٧ عشر
 ١٨ وله كَان اربعة في ثلاثة وعشرين سدس ونصف ثمن
 ١٩ ول[ه] كَان اثنا عشر ونصف في تسعة عشر وربع ذ[صه]ف ونصف سدس وسدس ثمن
 ٢٠ [ذ]صف سدس
 ٢١ وله عشر من كَان واحد في ثمة[نيه] سدس ثمن
 ٢٢ وله كَان اثنين في ثلاثة عشر نصف ثمن
 ٢٣ وله كرم ستة في ثلاثة عشر سدس وثلاث ثمن
 ٢٤ وله كَان تسعة في ثلاثة عشر سدس وثمان
 ٢٥ بوله الاسود قمح عشرين ونصف وربع في اثنا عشر - نصف وثمان
 ٢٦ وله قمح اربعة عشر في عشرة ثلث وسدس ثمن
 ٢٧ اسحق بن موسى قمح سبعة عشر <و> ربع في ثلاثة عشر ونصف وربع نصف ونصف سدس

15. Ms. . تم . — 18. Ms. , ونصف ثمن . — 19. is omitted. Ms. . تم . — 20. Remains of about eight letters are recognizable at the beginning; the last three look like . عله . — 21. Traces of Dâl and the bend of Sîn are preserved. Ms. . وتم . — 22. Ms. . — 23. Ms. . وثلث ثمن . — 24. Ms. . وتم . — 25. Ms. . تم . — 26. Ms. . تم . — 27. is omitted by the scribe.

1. Ḥafs b. 'Umar, wheat: fifty-six and a half and a quarter into twenty s[ix] and a quarter, fi[fty] three and a third of an eighth.
2. 'Abd ar-Raḥmān b. Mūsā, wheat: eight and a quarter into sixty-five, one faddān and a half and a third of an eighth.
3. and he has wheat: sixty-six and a quarter into thirteen and a half and a quarter, faddāns and a qu[arter] and a sixth of an eighth.
4. and he has wheat: six and a quarter into sixteen (and) a quarter, one faddān.
5. and he has wheat: thirty-eight and a half into eleven and a quarter, one faddān and a half of a sixth.
6. and he has wheat: twenty-one and a half into thirty-five, one faddān and a half [and] a quarter and an eighth.
7. and he has wheat: fourteen and a quarter into twenty and a quarter, a sixth and an eighth.
8. and he has wheat: nine into two and a third of an eighth.
9. and he has wheat: fourteen and a half into nineteen and a quarter, two thirds and a sixth of an eighth.
10. and he has wheat: twen[ty]-three and a half into twenty and a half and a quarter, one faddān and a sixth and a half of an eighth.
<and> a quarter
11. 'Abd ar-Raḥmān and he (is called) 'Isā, twenty-two into forty, faddāns and a quarter.
and a half
12. ten (faddāns) of sugar-cane.
13. and he has sugar-cane: thirty four and a half into thirty-[s]ix and a half, three faddāns and a third and an eighth and a sixth of an eighth.
14. and he has ten of sugar-cane: thirty-seven into n[ine]teen and a quarter, one faddān and two thirds and an eighth.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 15. 'Īsâ b. 'Umar, flax: thirty-nine and a ha[l]f | into thirty-n[i]ne and a ha[l]f, three faddâns and a third and a quarter and a sixth of an eighth. |
| 16. Thereof vine one faddân, and ten of chick-peas
and of sugar-cane | |
| 17. ten (faddâns). | |
| 18. and he has flax: four | into twenty-three, a sixth and a half of an eighth. |
| 19. and [he] has flax: twelve and a half | into nineteen and a quarter, a h[al]f and a half of a sixth and a sixth of an eighth. |
| 20. a [h]alf of a sixth. | |
| 21. and he has ten of flax and one | into ei[gh]t, a sixth of an eighth. |
| 22. and he has flax: two | into thirteen, a half of an eighth. |
| 23. and he has vine: six | into thirteen, a sixth and a third of an eighth. |
| 24. and he has flax: nine | into thirteen, a sixth and an eighth. |
| 25. Bûle, the black, wheat: twenty and a half and a quarter | into twelve, a half and an eighth. |
| 62. and he has wheat: fourteen | into ten, a third and a sixth of an eighth. |
| 27. Ishâq b. Mûsâ, wheat: seventeen <and> a quarter | into thirteen and a half and a quarter, a half and a half of an eighth. |

1. The significance of the two parallel oblique strokes is not quite clear here. Possibly the name was checked to show that thereas no further entry of crops cultivated, or this was done when the entry was transferred to the register, or the mark was added after some revision respecting the correctness of the entry. Cf. line 12.

2. Possibly the 'Abd ar-Raḥmân b. Mûsâ in n° 218₅ (p. 14) may be the same person as is mentioned here. The oblique stroke recurs very often as a checking mark (cf. vol. III, n° 213, p. 226).

11. With a view to preventing confusion with persons bearing the same name, the *ism* of the landholder (which is not followed by the patronymic) is accompanied here and in n° 234_{14 17} (p. 80) by a second name preceded by وهو .

12. Sugar-cane (قصب السكر or قصب, *Saccharum officinarum* L.) is frequently mentioned in Arabic papyri. As to the cultivation of this produce recorded by AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hitât*, I, p. 302_{17f.} II, p. 152_{7f.} and IBN TAĠRÎBIRDÎ, *Nuġûm az-Zâhira*, I (ed. T. G. J. JUYNBOLL and B. F. MATTHES, Leiden, 1855), p. 244_{2f.} (ed. Cairo, 1929, I, p. 219_{6f.}) for the time of Qorra b. Šarîk, see the remarks by J. v. KARABACEK on PERF n° 705 (pp. 183 f.) and AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hitât*, I, p. 102_{16 ff.}; AS-SUYŪTÎ, *Husn al Muḥâdara fî aḥbâr Mišr wa'l-Qâhira*, II, p. 228; AL-QALQAŠANDÎ, *Subḥ al-A'sâ*, III, p. 312₁; IBN MAMMÂTÎ, *Kitâb Qawânîn ad-Dawâwîn*, p. 30; AL-IDRÎSÎ, *Nuzhat al-Muštâq* trad. A. JAUBERT I (Paris, 1836), p. 124, 129; A. v. KREMER, *Ägypten*, I (Leipzig, 1863), pp. 182, 212 f.; J. J. RIFAUD, *Gemälde von Egpten, Nubien und den umliegenden Gegenden*, übers. v. G. A. WIMMER, p. 107; P. ASCHERSON and G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte MIE* II (1889), p. 163; M. v. PROSKOWETZ, *Die Zuckerrohrkultur in Egypten*, *ÖMFO* VIII (1882), p. 24 f. Since the harvest from one faddân of good soil yielded from forty to eighty loaves of sugar⁽¹⁾, the culture of sugar-cane was very profitable. Cf. also AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Über die in Ägypten eingewanderten arabischen Stämme*, pp. 442, 484; E. WIEDEMANN, *Bieträge* LIV, p. 293.

13. The exact signification of the sign below قصب and recurring in n° 219₈ (p. 17), 277₄₋₅ P. Cair. B. É. II v. 1.° 455₄, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3142_{4, 6}, 3144^r

1. One loaf is estimated at about nine quintals (cf. thereon vol. II, pp. 172 f.).

is hitherto unknown. From its being combined with the formula لم يصح in the latter instance, one might suggest that the entry marked thereby has been originally regarded as questionable. Some support to the suggestion is given by the fact that in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3144 a sloping stroke has been placed against all other entries (lines 4, 6, 8, 10, 12) as mark of the reviser who found the entries correct. Furthermore, in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3142, ll. 3, 5 are marked with / while lines 4 and 6 show \bullet . Perhaps we might infer from this that the result of revision was satisfactory only in two cases (ll. 3, 5), while the exactness of the entries in the following lines (4, 6) has been regarded as doubtful.

16. Chick-peas (*Cicer Arietinum* L.) were widely cultivated in Egypt. This produce is often mentioned in Arabic papyri; for instances I quote *P. Ryl. Arab.* v n° 2₁₄ (Pl. 7), PERF n° 705_{5f}. (*Archiv Orientalní* VI [1934], p. 387), PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3015₃, 3095₁. For the cultivation of chick-peas in the Graeco-Roman period see M. SCHNEBEL, *Die Landwirtschaft im hellenistischen Ägypten*, I (München, 1925), p. 189 f.

23. As to vine-yards and vine-cultivation cf. vol. I, p. 254.

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(Pl. II)

List of landowners with the area of their plots sown
with different kinds of crops.

Inv. n° 256. IIInd Century of the Hīra (VIIIth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 19.6 × 10.8 cm. On the recto a list of land-owners with the extent of ground sown with different crops is written in a fine, elegant, educated hand, pointing to the IIInd Century A.H., in black ink without diacritical points at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears four lines of a Coptic list of names with figures opposite each, written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres, and one Arabic line written in black ink on the margin lengthwise i.e. across the fibres, seemingly by the same hand that wrote the list on recto. The papyrus was folded parallel to the lines at the middle and then from bottom to top, the widths of the successive folds being: 1.9 + 2.8 + 3.4 + 3.6 + 3.5 + 2 + 2.3 cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus, broken at the top, bottom and on the left side, is dilapidated and worm-eaten, though this mutilation did not affect the text considerably. Unfortunately the headings of the columns of figures, which might have comprised the kind of crop cultivated, are lost. The original margin remains on the right side.

Similar lists are P. Berol. 11963, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3201 and P. Wessely A 40.

١	على المغنى	زرع	ⲕⲥ	ⲙ	ⲕ	ⲥ
٢	جرى قريقوس	زرع	ⲕ	ⲕⲥ	ⲕⲥ	ⲙ
٣	عبد العزيز النساج	زرع	ⲕⲥ ⲥ	ⲕⲥ	ⲕⲥ	ⲕⲥ
٤	احمد بن مميون	زرع	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲥ	ⲕⲥ	ⲕⲥ
٥	احمد بن مروان	زرع	ⲕⲕ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
٦	..... [زر]ع		ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕ	ⲕ	ⲕⲕⲥ
٧	احمد بن مروان	زرع	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
٨	زرع		ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
٩	زرع		ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
١٠	زرع		ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
١١	شيشة مهاجر	زرع	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
١٢	زرع		ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
١٣	هرمنه النجار	زرع	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ
١٤	يحيى بن [ن]س	زرع	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ	ⲕⲕⲥ

1. 'Alî, the singer, has sown	20½	ⲙ	20	½	[
2. Gerî Cyricus (Qurîqûs) has sown	20	20½	20½	ⲙ	[
3. 'Abd al-'Azîz, the weaver, has sown	26½	26	30½	32	[
4. Aḥmad b. Maimûn has sown	23½	24½	36	35	[
5. Aḥmad b. Marwân has sown	28	28½	35	35	[
6. has [so]wn	2[½	30	30	23½	[

7.	Aḥmad b. Marwân has sown	75½	85	36	33	[
8.	has sown	121	115	70	80	[
9.	has sown	83	96	43	"	[
10.	has sown	46	42	23	17½	[
11.	Šīše Muhâġir has sown	36	"	27	23½	[
12.	has sown	27	"	20	"	[
13.	Hermine, the carpenter, has sown	18½	20½	31	30½	[
14.	Yahyâ b. S[]a has sown	2[]	23	35	33	[

1. The two short oblique strokes signify here and in ll. 2, 11 f. that there is no entry. Cf. *P. Lond.* IV, p. 601. The calling *المغنى* also occurs in PER Inv. Chart. Arab. 7437, 8129 (*هميسة المغنى* cf. *MPER* II/III [1887], p. 164).

2. For *بحرى*, a variant form of the name *قرى*, cf. vol. I, p. 190. *قريقوس* renders *κρηρος* (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 450^r [p. 214], 466 [p. 223], *KRU* n° 105₂₉ [p. 325], *BKU* n° 48₂, 66₁) or *κρηρος* (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 729 [p. 321], cf. *Κρηρός* in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 188). The same form *قريقوس* occurs also in n° 251^r₆, (p. 136), *P. Lond.* BM. Or. 6235 (6)^r_{5, 9}, *P. Oxon.* Bodl. Ms. Arab. d 90₃, W. E. CRUM, *CMRL*, n° 116 (p. 64), PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6009₁₀, PERF n° 739^v₁₄, *P. Wessely* Ar. III 253, while a shortened form thereof (*قرقوس*) is offered by *P. Berol.* 15067₁₅, *P. Wessely* A 180^v₆ Cf., too, *كورك* in n° 252₂ (p. 140).

3. Weavers are often mentioned in Arabic papyri; cf. *MPER* II/III (1887), p. 164, PERF n° 837₃, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 7484₂.

13. Besides *هرمينه*, *هرمينيه* could also be read; cf. vol. I, p. 190. To the references given there it may be added that *هرمينيه* recurs fully dotted in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3227^r_{6, 10}. The calling *النجار* is to be met with several times in Arabic papyri; cf. *MPER* II/III (1887), pp. 164, 174.

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Fragment of a list of landowners with the area of their plots sown.

Inv. n° 204. II/IIIrd Century of the Hġra (VIII/IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 10·2×11 cm. The list is written in a regular, clear hand on the recto in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres; diacritical points occur occasionally. Šin is

provided with a slanting dash. The back bears a list of different drugs and spices, written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres; diacritical points are but sparingly added.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment comes from the middle of a list and is broken off at the top, bottom and upon the left side. The extant portion is in a good state of preservation.

On the analogy of the complete list P. Berol. 15067 and of PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8433, it may be suggested that the figures refer to faddâns.

١	وله زرع ستة]
٢	وله زرع تسعة وثمان ونصف]
٣	الليث بن يحيى	— [—]
٤	وله زرع ثلاثة وعشرين]
٥	عبد الرحمن بن موسى	زرع ثلاثة عشر
٦	بـ []	زرع خمسة عشر ونصف]

1. and he has seed land six
2. and he has seed land nine and an eighth and a half
3. al-Lait b. Yah[y]â has seed land four and an eighth and a half
4. and he has seed land twenty-three
5. 'Abd ar-Rahmân b. Mûsâ has seed land thirteen
6. has seed land fifteen and a half

5. عبد الرحمن بن موسى also occurs in n° 216₂. (p. 6).

9. ع is no doubt to be explained as an abbreviation of عشر. Cf. vol. II, p. 127.

3. الليث is fully dotted. — 4. Ms. له , the Šîn in وعشرين is provided with a slanting dash. — 5. Bâ in عبد and بن is dotted. The two points of the second Tâ in ثلث (the first Tâ being undotted) are in the form of a small slanting line. The diacritical points in Šîn in عشر are placed side by side; moreover, the scribe has added above it a slanting dash so as to distinguish it from Šîn. — 6. There is nothing to be made out of the visible fragments of the name of this cultivator.

Lists of landholders with the amount due upon their holdings

219

(Pl. III)

List of landholders with the amount due upon their holdings.

Inv. n° 242.

IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 14·6 × 8·8 cm. On the recto nine lines are written parallel to the horizontal fibres in black ink. The main part of the text is in the clear, bold handwriting of an official, who continued the list on verso at right-angles to the vertical fibres. The marginal notes in recto on the right-hand margin and between the lines (ll. 4, 6) are added later by at least three different hands. The text is entirely destitute of diacritical points.

Place of discovery unknown.

Tattered at the top and bottom. The right-hand margin is almost completely preserved; the endings of the lines on recto (and consequently the beginnings of the lines on verso) are all lost, so that the entries of payments on recto (and the names on verso) are incomplete.

The later marginal notes appended to lines 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 are evidence that some, at any rate, of the sums detailed were, at the time they were entered, unpaid. Cf. vol. III, n° 202 (p. 197).

On recto :

• • • • •	١
تسعة دنانير	٢ غائب / ورثة يونس الجندى
دينه	٣ قير بن حول محمد بن حاتم
وربع وسدس	٤ ادى
اثنا عشر دينه	٥ ورثة احمد بن على بن رجا
	٦ جزلة بن فضل
	٧ عبد الله بن محمد الـ سار عن ملك
دينه	٨ ادى ورثة احمد بن على
اثنا عشر دينه	٩ [ادى] الفضل بن العباس العباسى

6. فضل (undotted) is blurred in the original.

On verso :

....[]....[..	١
[مل أربعة دنانير	٢
[ى أربعة دنانير	٣
[ر عن سافه	٤
[الجـ]ندى	٥
[عن دسيوه	٦
عبد البارى ثلاثة دنانير	٧
عبد الراق دينار	٨

On recto :

1.	
2. absent	The heirs of Yûnus al-Ġundî nine dînâr[s
3.	Qîr b. Hôl, Muḥammad b. Hâtim one(?) dînâ[r
4. he has paid	and a quarter and a si[xth
5.	The heirs of Aḥmad ibn 'Alî b. Riġâ twelve dînâ[is
6.	Ġazla b. Faḍl
7.	'Abdallâh b. Muḥammad, the [], of the property
8. he has paid	of Aḥmad b. 'Alî's heirs one(?) dînâ[r
9. [he has paid.	Al-Faḍl b. al-'Abbâs al-'Abbâsî twelve dî[nârs

On verso :

1. ...[]....	
2.]	fourteen dînârs
3.]	fourteen dînârs
4.]...	on behalf of Sâfe
5. . al Ġu]ndî.	
6.]	on behalf of Daseheu
7. 'Ab]d al-Bârî	three dînârs
8. 'Ab]d ar-Razzâq	one dînâr

On recto :

2. As to the *nisba* الحندي see vol. II, pp. 185, 191. The marginal note seems, perhaps, to indicate that the land-owner had emigrated or fled, to avoid his obligation. Cf. A. CH. JOHNSON and H. BARTLETT VAN HOESSEN, *Papyri in the Prince-town University collections*, p. 43.

3. For قبر (Cyrus) see vol. III, n° 177₃ (p. 129). حول would be the exact transcription of حوال occurring in W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 1252 (p. 515); cf. G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

4. As to the significance of the angular hook here and in line 6, cf. vol. III, n° 207 (p. 215)

8. As to the mark below ورثة see above n° 216₁₃ (p. 11).

On verso :

4. If سافه is to be regarded as a name of a person, the equation with Σάφης in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 366 or with Σάχις, Σάχος (ibid. col. 357 f.) could come into consideration.

6. دسيوه (the dotting being conjectural) has perhaps arisen by composition, from Τασέ (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 418) and ρητ. Cf. n° 251₁.

9. As to members of the 'Abbâsid dynasty residing in Egypt see A. GROHMANN, *Eine arabische Grundsteuerquittung vom Jahre 297 d. H. (909/10 n. Chr.) aus dem Amtsbereich eines 'Abbasidenprinzen*, *Mélanges Maspero*, III (Cairo, 1934), p. 11-13.

Lists of cultivators paying land-tax

220

List of those who are to pay the land-tax.

Inv. n° 191. IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A. D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 11.4×10.3 cm. The list, containing eleven lines, is written on recto in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The only word dotted is سنه in l. 3. The reverse bears ten lines from a taxing list in black ink, of which lines 1-6 are written parallel to the vertical fibres, ll. 7-9 across the vertical fibres on the right-hand margin. Diacritical points are occasionally added; Sin has three dots placed side by side instead of the usual dash.

Place of discovery unknown.

In good condition.

The amounts were checked by a short sloping stroke (ll. 1-6) or a cross (ll. 7, 9) or \times , \times (ll. 8, 10) in the left column of figures.

	الخراج	١
/ 1a	١a محمد بن عبد الله اقوس	٢
/ a γ γ'	β ابو قري سنه	٣
/ 1β	١γ سقوره بن زكري	٤
	بن هرون	٥
/ a	a عن السقا	٦
× μ	• بلامه ثيدر	٧
× z	• محمد بن حسين بن سليمان	٨
× z	• محمد بن زفر	٩
× η	• الحسن بن بكير	١٠
ε]	محمد بن ابراهيم	١١

2. The reading of the last word of this line is not certain. اقوس or هوس may be possible. — 3. سنه is dotted thus in the Ms. — 11. Only the tops of six letters remain after the name.

1.	The land-tax :		
2.	With that which is therein. Muḥammad b.		
	1 'Abdallāh Aqûs(? Lahûs?)	11	11
3.	Abû Qerî Sane	2	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
4.	Saqôre b. Zikrî	13	12
5.	b. Harûn (Aaron)		
6.	for the water-carrier	1	1
7.	Balâme Theodor	•	40
8.	Muḥammad b. Ḥusain b. Sulaimân	•	20
9.	Muḥammad b. Zufar	•	20
10.	al-Ḥasan b. Bukair	••	8
11.	Muḥammad b. Ibrahîm.....		[6]

2. If دھوس is to be read, we may refer to a similar name دھوسی occurring as patronymic of دیسی (Deesi) on the recto (l. 7) of a papyrus of the Rainer Collection in Vienna (P IV/2). Perhaps a transformation of the Coptic name $\lambda\eta\rho\epsilon$ (G. PARTHEY, *Ägyptische Personennamen*, p. 50) could come into consideration. If so, we may presume that the taxpayer as well as his father had turned a Muslim. Similar instances are shown by *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 8₉ (p. 136, where we ought to read نادر بن احمد وهو فيب instead of فادی خراجهما وهو قدر offered by MARGOLIOUTH), *PERF* n° 674₂ محمد وهو قزمان مسـ, *PER Inv. Ar. Pap.* 3136₆ افلح بن سعيد وهو بقام الاجير .

As to the significance of the oblique stroke here and in the following lines cf. vol. III, n° 213 (p. 226).

3. As to the name قری see vol. I, p. 190. سنه renders Coptic $\kappa\alpha\mu\epsilon$ (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 865 [p. 364], Σαρέ in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 361).

4. سقوره is the exact transcription of Σαζόορε in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 358. The same name recurs apparently in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XI n° 15₄. The edition offers سفوره ; but the Fâ — if dotted thus — would replace Qâf according to older usage, as in *Magribî-Mss.* (cf. vol. I, pp. 64, 137, II, p. 170).

6. Further instances of the calling سقا are to be found in vol. I, n° 65₂, 9, 14, 66₂, 8, 12/13, *PER Inv. Ar. Pap.* 8346₂ (cf. *MPER* II/III [1887], p. 164).

7. The name 𐤀𐤍𐤏 corresponds perhaps to a short form of Παλᾶμις in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 259. As to the cross with which the entry is checked here and in the following lines, as also in n° 252 (p. 140), PERF n° 676, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 2987, 3136₁, 8770, 11050₄₋₆, P. Berol. 9127₁₂, cf. *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1459₂₀ (p. 398), *P. Tebt.* I, n° 94 (p. 419); it is obviously a sign of revision, but its special significance is unknown. Cf. too H. I. BELL, *The Aphrodito papyri*, *JHS* XXVIII (1908), p. 112 note 56, who regards the crosses as symbols to mark revision.

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Fragment from a list of those who have to pay the land-tax.

Inv. Ta'riḥ n° 1953 c. IIIrd Century of the Hīgra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 8.6 × 6.5 cm. The text is written on the recto in black ink parallel to the horizontal fibres; diacritical points are added sparingly. The inelegant but clear handwriting shows that the papyrus is of the IIIrd Century of the Hīgra. On the verso remainders of 5 lines of a column of figures are preserved which are written in black ink at right-angles to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is from the middle of the list and is in fairly good condition.

[	الخراج	[	١
[	بـ	نـ	٢
[	عن نفسه	سـ	
[	الخراج	[	٣
[	بن كـ	الاشمونى	٤
[	يار	—	٥
[	١	١	٦
[	١	١	٧
[	١	١	٨

4. Only Nûn is pointed in الاشمونى. — 5. The Yâ is dotted in the Ms. The entry has been cancelled by a line drawn through it. — 6. The traces of two letters preceding Wâw are not clearly distinguishable. The first may be part of a Nûn. — 8. Nothing but two oblique strokes belonging to a figure survive of this line.

1.] the land-tax [
2.] ... [has paid] for himself [
3.] the land-tax [
4.] . b. Chael, originating from Ašmûn [
5.] the [
6.] $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ [
7.] ... ûs $\frac{1}{12}$ [] $\frac{1}{12}$ [
8.

4. The *Nisba* الاشمونى, referring to the well-known town of Ašmûn in Upper-Egypt (cf. vol I, p. 70), occurs often in Arabic papyri (cf. n° 236₃, vol. III, n° 207₃, PERF n° 1075₅ [*MPER* II/III, 1887, p. 166], PER Inv. Chart. Ar. 5310, 7327_{5/6}). The adding of the *Nisba* seems to indicate that Ibn Chael was an alien, in the district or village where he resided. Apparently citizens who went elsewhere to reside for any length of time had not only to ask special permission in their home-towns (cf. vol. III, n° 174 f., pp. 118 ff.), but had also to give notice of their new residence to the local officials. This was necessary, too, since the subject had to pay his taxes as an inhabitant of his native tax-precinct from which he received the order for payment (cf. vol. III, n° 180 p. 138). Nevertheless the assessment of aliens in each community was naturally collected by the local officials or their agents, and receipts might have been transferred from place to place or carried to the credit of his home-district or town. On the whole question cf. A. CH JOHNSON and H. B. VAN HOESSEN, *Papyri in the Princeton University collections*, pp. xvii, 43 f. referring to the Greek period and vol. III, n° 203 (pp. 204 f.) of the present publication. The *origo* of taxpayers is often recorded in documents relating to taxation, especially if it is not identical with his present residence. As instances I quote n° 207₃ (vol. III, p. 214), PERF n° 679, 685₄, 690₃, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3118, 6007₁₀, P. Lond. BM. Or. 6235 (6)₉.

Lists of farmers paying land-tax or rent

222

(Pl. IV)

List of farmers with the extent of their plots
and the rents due from them.

Inv. n° 229.

IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown papyrus, somewhat coarse in texture. 23.1×18.6 cm. The scribe, showing a clear, regular, skilled hand, began to draft the list in black ink on recto in 22 lines parallel to the horizontal fibres, and continued it on the reverse in 22 lines at right-angles to the vertical fibres. Diacritical points are occasionally added; Sîn is often provided with a slanting dash. From the character of the hand the list is to be ascribed to the early part of the IIIrd Century of the Hiġra. The sheet was folded several times parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive recognizable folds being from bottom to top: $4.5 + 4.3 + 5.5 + 4.6 + 4.4$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is very brittle and perforated in several places. The left upper edge is gone so that only portions of the left column of figures on recto are preserved. The openings of the lines on verso are, therefore, equally lost. The original margins remain at the top, bottom and on the right side.

[]	ما كان بيده في السنة الماضية	١٢
[]	انتناس بن بطرس الفروح	١٣
[]	ما كان بيده في السنة الماضية	١٤
[]	ابن هميسه بممسه	١٥
[]	ما كان بيدهما في السنة الماضية	١٦
[]	ابيوله بن الوت	١٧
[]	ما كان بيده في السنة الماضية	١٨
[]	اييمه اله $\alpha\gamma'\iota'\beta'\eta'\eta'$ ولدته	١٩
[]	ما كان بيدهما في السنة	٢٠
[]	الماضيّة	٢١
[]	فذلك	٢٢

Right column : **15.** The reading of the last name is doubtful. — **16, 18.** Ms. الماصيه .

Left column : **15.** The upper part of ج is lost. What remains of the first figure (of which only the oblique stroke has been completely preserved) seems to suit well the reading given with the text. — **17.** Since only a vertical stroke of the last figure survives we may read either η or χ , but the former seems to be more probable. — **18.** Ms. الماصيه . — **22.** فذلك is written as a mere flourish.

On verso:

١		فدان	بد	فدان	بد	فدان	بد
٢			٧	مرفق-وره	٧	مرفق-وره	٧
٣				[ما كان بيده في السنة الماضية		[ما كان بيده في السنة الماضية	
٤		في العام الماضي]	٧	[س] [ن] بنفسه	٧	[س] [ن] بنفسه	٧
٥				[ما] [كان] بيده في العام الماضي		[ما] [كان] بيده في العام الماضي	
٦		[رب] ليط	٧	ابليده بولس نقيطه	٧	ابليده بولس نقيطه	٧
٧		[ما كان بيده في العام الماضي]		واجرة		واجرة	
٨				ما كان بيدهما في العام الماضي		ما كان بيدهما في العام الماضي	
٩		[ال	٧	بقطر انتناس ابشاده	٧	بقطر انتناس ابشاده	٧
١٠		[ما كان بيده في السنة الماضية]					

Right column: 7, 10, 12. Ms. الماضي.

Left column: 2. Nûn is dotted in the archetype. — 11, 13. Ms. الماضي.

		و[طرس اخوه	١١
		[ما كان بايديهما في] العام الماضي	١٢
			١٣
		[. . .]	١٤
		[ما كان بيده في] العام الماضي	١٥
		[. فطانه	١٦
		[ما كان بيده في] العام الماضي	١٧
		[بو[لس الحوارس	١٨
		[ما كان بيده في] العام الماضي	١٩
		فذلك	٢٠
١١	١٢	ما كان بيده في السنة الماضي	
١٣	١٤	بما بقطر بن بيا بquam	
١٥	١٦	ما كان بيده في السنة الماضي	
١٧	١٨	بقطر جرجه الجبان	
١٩	٢٠	ما كان بيده في العام الماضي	
٢١	٢٢	بقطر المحوه اخو الهور	
٢٣	٢٤	ما كان بيده في العام الماضي	
٢٥	٢٦	بقطر قزمان بquam	
٢٧	٢٨	ما كان بيده في العام الماضي	
٢٩	٣٠	فذلك	

Right column: 20. فذلك is written as a mere flourish.

Left column: 14. Ms. الحان. — 20. فذلك is written as a mere flourish.

On recto :

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.					
2.	Faddân for dînârs			Fa[ddân for dînârs]	
3. Ibrahîm Hermûh(?) and his mother	16	84	Isma'îl be[n] Mûsâ	[]
4. of that which was in their hands during the past years			of that which was in his hand during [th]e pas[t] year	[]
5. Ishâq Butrus Psote (Bsûde)	1	4	Stephen [.....	7	$2\frac{1}{6}$
6. of that which was in his hand during the past years			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
7. Ibsâye Mûsâ Pilates	1	4	Ibrahîm b.[...], originating from al-Huwaira,	$\frac{2}{3}$	[] $\frac{2}{3}$ [
8. of that which was in his hand during the past year			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
9. Abanâ Qalîk	1	4	Stephen and his brother Abû Qosta	[] $\frac{1}{2}$	[] 7
10. of that which was in his hand during the past year.			of that which was in their hands during the past year		
11. Ibrahîm Basil (Fasîle) Postolos	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Abîme Demôsî	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	[] 5

12. of that which was in his hand during the past year			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
13. Antanâs, son of Butrus, the happy,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5	Abû Abîme Papostolos and Abû Masyllôs his brother,	1	[]
14. of that which was in his hand during the past year			of that which was in their hands during the past year		
15. The two sons of Homîse.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Ishâq b. Ğiriğ	$\frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{4}]$	[]
16. of that which was in their hands during the past years			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
17. Apa Bûle, son of Alôt,	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	7	Abû Yoḥannes Abahôr, the dyer,	$8\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	
18. of that which was in his hand during the past year			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
19. Epime (Abîme) and his son	$1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{96}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$	Andûne (Anthony), son of Damîya	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	[]
20. of that which was in their hands during			of that which was in his hand during the past year.		
21. the past year				$[]5\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	
22 This makes:	$25\frac{1}{10}$	$118\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$			

On verso :

	Faddân for di]nârs			Faddân for dinârs	
1. [
2. [		13	Merq[ûre, b]rother of Dahna	[] $\frac{1}{4}$	9
3. [			[of that which was in] his hand during the past year		
4. [	during the] past [yea]r. [	$3\frac{1}{2}$	A[]s [] Bafsâne		$\frac{1}{6}$
5. [			[of that which] was in his hand during the past year		
6. [	Ba]lit	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$		
7. [of that which was in his hands] du- r[ing t]he past [ye]ar			Ablide Bûlos Niqîta	7	31
8. [			and his rent		
9. [	.].âl	1	4	of that which was in his hand during the past year	
10. [of that which was in his hand during the] past [ye]ar			Boqtor Antanâs Ibsâde	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{6}$
11. [	and Bu]trus, his brother,	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	3	of that which was in his hand during the past year	

12. [of that which was in their hands during] the past year			Babâ Boqtor, son of Babâ Pqâm,	$\frac{1}{2}$ []	$2\frac{1}{4}$
13.			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
14. [.....] .. al-.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Boqtor Ġirġe, cheese-monger,	$\frac{2}{3}$	3
15. [of that which was in his hand during the past year			of that which was in his hand during the past year.		
16. [] Faṭâne	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9}(?)$	Boqtor, brother of Alhôr(?),	1 []	$3\frac{1}{2}$
17. [of that which was in his hand during the] past year			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
18. [Bû]los	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6	Boqtor Quzmân Bqâm	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	3
19. [of that which was in his hands during the past year			of that which was in his hand during the past year		
20. This makes :	$10\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	$41\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$	This makes :	$13\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	58

On recto.

Right column:

3. The patronymic might perhaps render the name Ἀγοῦς in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 51.

5. بسوده, occurring also in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3118_s, renders Ψότε (*CPR* II, n° 59^r, G. PARTHEY, *Ägyptische Personennamen*, p. 97; W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 347 [p. 163]; *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1619, Ψότε, F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 494.

7. As to ابشايه cf. vol. I, p. 173.

9. فليك (قليك) may be short for Καλίχιος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 160.

11. For فسيه see above n° 215_s (p. 4).

13. As to انتناس see vol. II, p. 62 f. The dotting of the nickname الفروح, which recurs in *P. Berol.* 15153_v, is rendered certain by n° 239₁₀ (p. 101).

15. For هميسه see vol. I, p. 261.

17. As to ابوله see vol. III, n° 201₁₅ (p. 194). الوب corresponds to Ἀλώθης in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 21.

19. For ايمه see vol. II, p. 132. العاله is an unknown name.

Left column:

7. There are different possibilities of reading the *nisba* الحوري. According to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 125, AS-SUYŪṬÎ, *Lubb al-Lubâb*, pp. 70, 85, AS-SAM'ÂNÎ, *Kitâb al-Ansâb*, fol. 140^r, 181^r, we have a choice between:

1. الحویری referring to جَوَیر, this being the name of three villages: one situated near Damascus, a second in the province of Nîsâbûr, a third belonging to the Sawâd Bagdâd.

2. الحویری relating to the name of حَوَیرَة.

3. الحویری relating to الحويرة, a quarter in Damascus.

4. الحویری referring to حَوَیرَة, a town in the province of Hûzistân, or a village near al-Baṣra, half-way to al-Ahwâz.

I prefer the third as the more probable.

9. قسته corresponds to κοστα (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 1118₁₄ [p. 472 a]); the Greek form is Κοστᾶς (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 183). Cf. A. GROHMANN, *Ein Qorra-Brief vom Jahre 90 d. H.*, *Festschrift für Max Freiherrn von Oppenheim* (Berlin, 1933), pp. 38, 40.

11. دموسی looks like a transcription of a name *Δημοσι*, but I am unable to offer any instance of such a name.

13. As to بسطلس see vol. III, n° 175₄ (p. 122). مسلس could perhaps correspond to Μασυλλᾶς or Μάσυλλος (cf. F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 208).

17. For اهور see vol. III, n° 201₁₂ (p. 194). Dyers are several times mentioned in Arabic papyri; cf. n° 239₈ (p. 101), *MPER* II/III (1887), pp. 164, 174, and P. Berol. 15076₇.

19. As to اندونه cf. vol. III, n° 206₃ (p. 213). The reading دمییه is far from certain, though probable. It would correspond to a shortened form either of Τάμιος or Ταμίας (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 409). But perhaps we ought to read دمییه this rendering Δαμῆσις or Δαμάσιος (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 83). Furthermore it is to be noticed that in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8519₈ the same group of letters is obviously an exact rendering of the feminine personal name Δόμινα (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 92).

On verso.

Right column :

7. بلیط would be the exact transcription of Παλίτ (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 261).

16. فطانه is probably a variant form of بطانه, a name very common in Arabic Papyri (cf. Πατᾶνις, Πάτανος in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 285). For instances I quote only PERF n° 764_{2/3}, 819_{6, 8}, 820₄, 821₄, 822_{4, 6}; PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 12240_{6, 9}. Since the name is not dotted in the present document, the reading may equally well be فطابه which could be short for Πατᾶπις or corresponds to Παταπέ (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 285).

18. Though the characters are quite plain I cannot offer any feasible reading of the epithet of Bûlus.

Left column :

4. If the reading بفسانه is right a short form of $\pi + \Psi\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\varsigma$ (for which cf. F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 481) may be suggested.

7. For ابليده cf. vol. I, p. 64. نقيطه seems to be a transcription of a shortened form of Νιζήτης or Νιζέτας in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col 226, 234.

10. For ابشاده cf. vol. III, n° 211₂ (p. 221).

12. As to the name ببا see vol. III, n° 201₁₇ (p. 195).

14. For the calling الجبان cf. vol. III, n° 205₁₀ (p. 210).

16. For the patronymic which is plainly legible, a Coptic equivalent has not yet been found. Perhaps we have to do with a misspelling of the name $\alpha\psi\iota\sigma\tau$ in G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, p. 42. The name of the brother is unknown.

223

List of farmers with the extent of their plots
and the rents due from them.

Inv. n° 394. II/IIIrd Century of the Hîgra (VIII/IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 29×19.2 cm. The text is written in 20 lines on the recto in a skilled, regular hand in black ink parallel to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points are lacking. The reverse is blank. The leaf was folded at right-angles to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being from bottom to top: $0.9 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.9 + 1.9 + 2.3 + 1.8 + 1.9 + 1.8 + 1.6$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is in a fairly good condition though torn off at the left and bottom. With the exception of scanty remains all figures in the last two columns are lost at the left side. The second column of figures is much mutilated. The original margin remains on the right side.

	الزراع	١
٢	سموا ايضا	فدان
٣	شَنوده من هجير كرام بدرموده	$\gamma\kappa'\delta'$ $[\delta']\eta'$
٤	مقارَه ابقه يره	$\beta\gamma'\eta'\mu'\eta'$ $\beta\gamma'\eta'\mu'\eta'$
٥	ميمون الاسود	$\zeta\delta'\eta'$ $\zeta\delta'\eta'$
٦	ابلو السمالك	$[\delta']$ $[\]$
٧	السودة ملك	$\zeta\eta'\mu'\eta'$ $\zeta\eta'\mu'\eta'$
٨	حراش مولى جرير وهو دواس	$\gamma\delta'$ $\gamma\delta'$
٩	مرون بن عمرو	$\kappa\gamma'\gamma'$ $\kappa\gamma'\gamma'$
١٠	موسى بن قرة	η' $\kappa\gamma\gamma\eta'\mu'\eta'$
١١	بسنة اصمك	$\gamma'[\eta']\mu'\eta'$
١٢	محمد بن الاصبع وهو على	$\lambda\beta[\gamma]\gamma'[\gamma']\mu'\eta'$ $\lambda\beta[\gamma]\gamma'[\gamma']\mu'\eta'$
١٣	مينما قما وهو ميله	$\beta\mu'\eta'$
١٤	شَنوده بـلوتـه	$\beta\kappa'\delta'[\mu'\eta']$ $\beta\kappa'\delta'\mu'\eta'$
١٥	اسحاق نسـت	η'
١٦	كيل الحارس وهو كيل ديمونه بسكن	$\alpha\iota'\beta'$
١٧	خيار	

3. The initial Hā is mutilated in هجير. Only the lower part of η' is preserved. Scanty remains of a figure are still visible in the third column of numerals. — 6. Since the upper layer of the papyrus is destroyed by peeling nothing but δ' has survived of the figures. — 7. Only the middle portions of the numerals are preserved but the reading is quite certain. At the end of the line vestiges of a figure are still discernible. — 10. With the exception of a portion of a *hasta* and the oblique stroke, η' is destroyed. — 11. γ' is partially preserved; of η' only the oblique stroke has remained; $\mu'\eta'$ is much damaged. — 12. The figure preceding } it is not certain. Of the β in the second column of numerals only the right half remains. — 14. Of the second column of figures only the two slanting strokes belonging to $\mu'\eta'$ are preserved.

		بلتوس بتاس	١٨
		ورہ [] ر . ا . ر .	١٩
		بقطر []	٢٠
1.	Seed land		
2.	Samawâ, once more.	faddân for dinârs faddân for	[dinârs]
3.	Šanûda, from Huğair, vintner of Badermûde,	$4\frac{1}{8}$ $3\frac{1}{24}$ [.] [
4.	Maqâre Abaqîre	$2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ $2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	[
5.	Maimûn, the black,	$7\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$ $7\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$ [.] [
6.	Apollo, the fisherman	[] [] $\frac{1}{4}$ [
7.	as-Sauda Malak	$7\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ $7\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ [.] [
8.	Hirâš, freedman of Ġarîr, who (is called) Dawâs	$3\frac{1}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{4}$ [
9.	Marôn, son of 'Asmarûs(?)	$26\frac{1}{3}$ $[26]\frac{1}{3}$ [
10.	Mûsâ b. Qorra	$29\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ [] $\frac{1}{8}$ [
11.	Basinna Ašmak(?)	$\frac{1}{3} + [\frac{1}{8}] + \frac{1}{48}$ [
12.	Muḥammad b. al-Ašbağ who (is called) 'Alî	$32\frac{1}{2} + [\frac{1}{3}] + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$ $[32]\frac{1}{2} + [\frac{1}{3}] + \frac{1}{12} + [\frac{1}{48}]$	
13.	Minâ Qomâ who (is called) Mîla	$2\frac{1}{48}$	
14.	Šanûda Balû[te]	$2\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ $[2\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}]$	
15.	Isaac Nast(os)	$\frac{2}{3}$ [
16.	Chael, the guardian, who (is called) Chael Damûne in the household of	$1\frac{1}{12}$ [
17.	Hiyâr		
18.	Bilatôs Batâs	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{21}$ [
19.	[]ûre	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$ [
20.	Boqtor ... [

2. سموا is an unknown locality.

3. بدرموده renders the well known Coptic name πατερμοῦτε (cf. W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 446 fragm. 1, line 2, fragm. 2, line 3 [p. 208f.], 1158₃ [p. 490], *CMRL*, n° 135 [p. 72]), Πατεμοῦτε in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 287.

4. As to ابقيره see vol. III, n° 209₃ (p. 217).

8. There are different possibilities of reading the name حراس. According to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 152, we have a choice between حَرَّاش, حَرَّاش and نَحَرَّاش.

9. مرون is the exact transcription of the Greek name Μάρων (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 208).

13. قما is probably short for Κομᾶς in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 180. ميله renders obviously a shortened form of the name Μίλος *ibid.*, col. 217.

15. For نست cf. vol. III, n° 209₆ (p. 218).

16. As J. v. KARABACEK has already seen, دمونه (masculine) corresponds apparently to a Coptic form of Ταμοῦνις, denoted as feminine in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 410. The same name recurs in n° 230₆ (p. 62), 243₁₁ (p. 113), 250₁ (p. 134), P. Cair. B. Ê. Inv. n° 277₆, P. Wessely Ar. III 253₃, PERF n° 678₄, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 5219₉, 8458₁₁ where it is applied throughout to men and never to women.

17. For the different possibilities of reading the name حمار cf. vol. I, p. 179.

18. ساس is probably to be read بتاس, the Arabic transcription of the name Πατᾶς (Παταᾶς, Πεταᾶς) in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 284, 285, 310.

224, 225

List of farmers with the extent of the area sown, the rent
and the amount of money due for fallow.

Inv. n° 243. II/IIIrd Century of the Hġra (VIII/IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 11×17.5 cm. On recto there are 7 lines of a list of cultivators residing in Bûşîr with the extent of the area sown, the rent and the amount of money due for fallow-land. It is written in black ink in a clear hand, indicating the end of the second or the beginning of the third Century of the Hġra, at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears a list of cultivators, followed by the extent of the land cultivated and the amount of payments made on the 28th and 29th Pharmuti, also written in black ink by the same hand parallel to the vertical fibres. The only word partially dotted is بلونه on verso (l. 6).

Place of discovery unknown.

In good condition as far as preserved. The lower portion of the list is lost. There is a blank margin of 4.5 cm upon the right side of the column on the recto, and an extensive empty space comprising almost half of the sheet on the left side of the column on the verso.

On recto :

١	بوصير ايضا	فدان بدينر بور من]
٢		دينـ[ر
٣	١١ بادي مولى الليث	• • من الزرع
٤	١٢ يحنس الاجير	• • من الزرع
٥	١٣ الوليد بن اسحق	• • من الزرع
٦	١٤ دحية بن عبد الواحد	• • من الزرع
٧	١٥ عبد العزيز بن قاسم	• • من الزرع

On verso :

فرموتہ	فرموتہ			۱
دینر	دینر	ف.دان		۲
•	δ'	سويد بن موسى	α	۳
•	•	محمد بن عبد الواحد	δ'	۴
γζ'δ'	•	مسكين الاسود	ς	۵
•	•	مرقس بلونه	α	۶
•	•	صالح بن حسان	α	۷
•	•	شنوده طلفس	γ'	۸
		• • • • •		۹

On recto :

1. Bûşîr, once more. Faddân for dînârs, fallow land of [? ⁽¹⁾
2. dînâ[r
3. 8, Bâdî, freed-man of al-Lait, of seed land • •
4. $\frac{1}{2}$, Yohannes, the journeyman, of seed land • •
5. 3, al-Walîd b. Ishâq, of seed land • •
6. $\frac{1}{2}$, Daḥya b. 'Abd al-Wâhid, of seed land • •
7. 1, 'Abd al-'Azîz b. Qâsim, of seed land • •

On verso :

1. Farmûte, 28th farmûte, 29th
2. Fa]ddân Dînâr Dînâr
3.] 1, Suwaid b. Mûsâ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ •

Verso : 6. Ms. لموته . — 9. Only traces of about 9 letters are visible.

1. It is very difficult to translate exactly the preposition من without knowing the context. Perhaps a formula as in n° 226 f. might be considered. We can then translate "rented at 'so many' dînârs".

4.	] $\frac{1}{4}$, Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wāḥid	•	•
5.	] $\frac{1}{2}$, Miskîn, the black	•	$3\frac{1}{24}$
6.	] 1, Morqos Balône	•	•
7.	] 1, Ṣāliḥ b. Hassân	•	•
8.	] $\frac{1}{3}$, Ṣanûda Ṭelofas	•	•
9.	.....	

On recto:

1. Of the four localities of the name of Bûṣîr dealt with in J. MASPERO and G. WIET, *Matériaux pour servir à la Géographie de l'Égypte*, pp. 53-56, only three, which are situated in Upper-Egypt, concern us here, viz:

1. Abûṣîr Dafadnû, in the district of Ṭobhâr in the Fayyûm, a large town near the Baḥr Dalîa, one hour on horse-back south of Madînat al-Fayyûm (YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, I, p. 760₂₃; AN-NÂBÛLUSÎ, *Ta'rîḥ al-Fayyûm wa-bilâdihâ* [Cairo, 1898], pp. 13₁₆, 19₇, 43₂₉, 62₅; G. SALMON, *Répertoire géographique de la province du Fayyûm d'après le Kitâb Târîḥ al-Fayyûm d'an-Nâboulî* BIFAO I [1901], p. 65; IBN AL-ĞÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 151₅, 'ALÎ PAŞA MUBÂRAK, *al-Ḥiṭat at-Taufîqîya al-Ğadîda*, x [Cairo, 1305], p. 7₁₁; Ğadwal, p. 88; *Dictionnaire des villes, villages, hameaux, etc. de l'Égypte* [Cairo, 1881], p. 19; S. DE SACY, *Rélation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 680, n° 5; E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 11). The name corresponds to Βούσειρις, Βούσιρις mentioned frequently in the Graeco-Roman period. Cf. C. WESSELY, *Topographie des Fajjûm (Arsinoites nomus) in griechischer Zeit*, *Akadm. Wien Denkschr.* L [1904], p. 53f. The Coptic equivalent is spelled ⲡⲟⲩⲥⲓⲣⲉ (W. E. CRUM, *Coptic manuscripts brought from the Fayyum* [London, 1893], n° 45^r b 2 p. 63 = CMBM n° 692 [p. 309]), or ⲡⲟⲩⲥⲓⲣⲓ (CPR II, n° 233₄ [p. 182], W. E. CRUM, *op. cit.*, n° 52₂ [p. 74], CMBM, n° 676 [p. 305], 1234 [p. 510]), ⲡⲟⲩⲥⲓⲣⲉ (W. E. CRUM, CMBM, n° 681₄ [p. 306]). This Bûṣîr is mentioned in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 923 (بوصير الفيوم), 3118₉ and P. Berol. 15172₄ ([بوصير]).

2. Abûṣîr Qûrîdus (to-day Abûṣîr al-Malaq) in the district of al-Wâsit, province of Benî Suêf, dealt with exhaustively by J. MASPERO-G. WIET, *op. cit.*, pp. 54-56. It is identical with Bûṣîr, mentioned together with the villages of Ehnâs by IBN 'ABD AL-ḤAKAM, *Kitâb futûḥ Miṣr wa-aḥbâriḥâ*, ed. CH. C. TORREY, p. 142₇.

3. Bûşîr al-Uşmûnain, a little town opposite⁽¹⁾ al-Uşmûnain, north of the Nile or on the other (west) bank of the Nile (AL-KINDÎ, *Kitâb al-Wulât*, p. 96₁₁ f. IŞTAHRÎ, *BGA*, I, p. 53₈ f.; IBN HAQAL, *BGA*, II, p. 105₂; AL-MAS'ÛDÎ, *Tanbîh*, *BGA*, VIII, pp. 328₃, 331₄; YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, I, p. 760₇; AL-IDRÎSÎ, *Nuzhat al-Muštâq*, trad. A. JAUBERT, I [Paris, 1836], pp. 124₂, 306. Cf. G. MASPERO, *Notes au join le jour*, IV, *PSBA* XIV, 1892, p. 192 f.; E. AMÉLINEAU, *op. cit.*, pp. 7, 9, [cf. the rectifications by MOHAMMAD RAMZI BEY, *Mélanges Maspero*, III, p. 273] and the exhaustive article by G. DARESSY, *Abousir d'Achmounein in ASA* XIX [1920], pp. 153-158). The ruins of this city, situated close to Benî Hâlid al-Qadîm (now Nag'a el-Harâbe), 8km north-west of al-Uşmûnain, and 3km north-north-east of Dêr Abû Fâre, have been described by E. JOMARD, in the *Description de l'Égypte*, II (Paris, 1818) *Description des Antiquités de l'Heptanomide* Chapt. XVI, p. 22 f. The Coptic name of this town was, too, *no veipe* (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 1129₆ [p. 478], 1193₆ [p. 498]); sometimes it is differentiated from Pusire in the Fayyûm by the epithet *ⲉⲛⲓⲡⲓⲣⲓ ⲛⲓⲩⲓⲛⲓⲛ ⲡⲓⲟⲩⲓⲥ* (*CPR* II, n° 5₈ [p. 18]; cf. *MPER* II/III [1887], p. 64) or simply *ⲉⲛⲓⲡⲓⲣⲓ* (W. E. CRUM, *Coptic Manuscripts brought from the Fayyum*, n° 23₁₇ [pp. 41, 43]). Bûşîr al-Uşmûnain is mentioned in n° 244₁₈ (p. 115), P. Berol. 15134_{2,6} (here called *بوصير الشرب*) and *PER* Inv. Ar. Pap. 3770₉ (*بوصير القرية*). Unfortunately no information is given about the source of the present document. One might conclude from line 4 that Bûşîr al-Uşmûnain is meant.

As to fallow land cf. remarks on vol. II, p. 47.

3. The name *بَادِي* is either *بَادِي* or *بَادِي*; cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 20.

4. It seems likely that the person mentioned here may be the same as *يحيى بن الجير* recorded in *PERF* n° 684₁₅ among the landholders or farmers of the village of Maimûna, which belonged to the *kûra* of al-Uşmûnain. If this supposition is correct, Bûşîr, mentioned in l. 1, would be identical with Bûşîr al-Uşmûnain (vide above n° 3).

6. Besides *دَحِيَّة* the vocalization *دَحِيَّة* as well as the reading *دَحْنَة* would be possible according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 198. I prefer the former as the more common.

1. According to the Synaxarion, quoted by E. AMÉLINEAU, *op. cit.*, p. 7, Abûşîr was situated west of al-Uşmûnain.

On verso :

1. For the Coptic month of Parmûte cf. vol. II, p. 106. We learn from *P. Ryl.* II, p. 231 that the money-taxes were generally paid in Phamenoth and occasionally in Pharmuthi and Pauni. This rule, observed in the Graeco-Roman period, has apparently not been followed during the Arab administration of Egypt. Land-tax was paid — apart from Barmûde (cf. vol. III, n° 194) — in various months of the year (e.g. Tot, Messori, Tybi, Pachon, Phamenoth, Epiphi). Since the flax-harvest took place in the month of Pharmuti,⁽¹⁾ one is tempted to presume that this was the crop cultivated. Some confirmation of this suggestion may be given by the fact that, in *CPR* II, n° 5 (pp. 18 ff.), fourteen men residing in Pusire (Bûsir al-Usmûnain) bind themselves to deliver a large quantity of flax-seeds. This proves, at any rate, that flax was widely cultivated in the surroundings of that town.

3. The figure preceding here and in the following lines the name of the farmer probably means the rent for one faddân, as in n° 226 (p. 52).

6. بلونه renders probably Παλῶνις in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 261.

8. The patronymic طلفس is apparently a variant form of تلفس in n° 270₆.

226

(Pl. III)

Fragment of a list of farmers, with the rent for one faddân, the kind of crop and the amount of the instalments actually paid.

Inv. n° 182^r.

About 240 A.H. (854 A.D.).

For description see vol. II, n° 104 (p. 120).

Similar lists are *P. Wessely* B 19^r, *P. Berol.* 15124^r.

The amounts in the last column were checked by a short oblique stroke and an angular hook.

1. Cf. *CPR* II, p. 20.

١ [] خادِم المنزل []
٢ من $\beta\delta'$ • • زكري مقار قح $\vee \delta\mu'\eta' \beta\delta\eta' \eta\iota'\beta' \epsilon\delta \epsilon \mu\gamma' \mu$
٣ من $\beta\delta'$ • • وله قح $\vee \mu'\eta' \delta\delta' \gamma\delta \beta \alpha \gamma$
٤ من $\beta\delta$ • بغيره متوس كان $\vee \gamma\iota'\beta'\delta \beta\delta\delta' \iota\epsilon \epsilon\delta \epsilon\delta \lambda\alpha \lambda\gamma$
٥ من δ [ب] طرس فرج كان $\vee \epsilon\delta\kappa'\delta' \iota\eta\delta\delta' \kappa\theta\delta\delta' \lambda\alpha \mu\delta \nu\eta\delta \xi\delta$
٦

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. | [|] | house-servant. | [] | 1 | [| |] | | |
| 2. | (Rented) at | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | •• Zikrî Maqâr, wheat: | 40 | $40\frac{1}{3}$ | 5 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{48}$ |
| 3. | (Rented) at | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | •• and he has wheat: | 7 | " | 1 | 2 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{48}$ |
| 4. | (Rented) at | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | • Baqîre Matawus, flax: | 33 | 31 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$ |
| 5. | (Rented) at | 4 | [Bu]trus Farag̃, flax: | $60\frac{1}{2}$ | $58\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 | 31 | $29\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ | $18\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ |
| 6. | $5\frac{1}{48}$ | | | | | | | | | |

2. For the name Maqâr, which is a shortened form of Maqâre (Macarius), cf. vol. II, p. 137. The oblique stroke may be a reviser's mark, but the significance of the hook, recurring in a similar form in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 7489^v at the left of the figure, is unknown.

3. As to the significance of the two parallel sloping strokes, see above n^o 217₁ (p. 13).

4. As to بقره see vol. III, n° 209, (p. 217f.), for متوس vol. I, p. 190, for flax-cultivation vol. II, p. 46.

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Fragment of a list of farmers, arranged topographically,
with the rent for one faddân, the kind of crop and the amount
of the instalment actually paid.

Inv. n^o 192. IIIrd Century of the Higra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish-brown, fine papyrus. 15×15.5 cm. The list, of which only 8 lines are preserved, is written on the recto in black ink at right-

angles to the horizontal fibres. On the verso are twelve lines of a Coptic text, written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

In a bad state of preservation. Torn off on all sides and worm-eaten.

] ζ ι [	١
] δ ν δ γ η' η δ ...	٢
فد] ان	٣
_____ فذلك	٤
ϩ ι κ' δ'	٥
الحصص [ثون	٦
] γ μ γ ι δ ι γ ι α من η عثيم حزر	٧
] δ δ ι ζ ι ζ δ β δ من η وله ايضا حزر	٨
] δ [] γ δ ι ζ ι β ι β من η بquam الجبان حزر	٩
] γ [..] λ α δ λ ι η δ κ β من η عمر حزر ومن الكرم	١٠
] ι [] ι [	١١

1.] 1. 7 [
2. ...] $8\frac{1}{2}$ $54\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$ [] 4 [
3. fadd[ân
4. That makes :
5. $110\frac{1}{24}$
6. al-Ḥaṣ[] .. ûn(?)
7. (rented) at 8 (dînârs) 'Uṭaim, chick-peas: 11 13 14 43 [] 3 [

1. The unit preceding ι is no longer visible. Of ζ only the tail remains. — 2. Only the down-stroke of δ is preserved. — 5. Nothing but the head and the oblique stroke has survived of ϩ. — 7. With the exception of the horizontal stroke, the last γ is destroyed. — 11. Nothing but scanty remains are visible of this line; the tops of two *hastae* are clearly discernible.

8. (rented) at 8 (dînârs) and he has chick-peas once more: $2\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ $17\frac{1}{2}$ $17\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ []
9. (rented) at 8 (dînârs) Bqâm, cheese-menger, chick-peas: 12 12 17 $10\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$ [] $\frac{1}{2}$ []
10. (rented) at 8 (dînârs) 'Umar, chick-peas, and cf vine: 22 $18\frac{1}{2}$ 3. $31\frac{1}{2}$ [. .] . . []
11. [] [] [] []

4. The mutilated place-name is not to be read with certainty.
5. There are several possibilities of reading the name عَمِيم; besides عَمِيم, occurring frequently, we have a choice between غَنِيم, غَنِيم and عَمِيم, according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 350 f. For chick-peas see above, n° 216₁₆ (p. 11).
7. As to the calling الْحَبَّان cf. vol. III, n° 205₁₀ (p. 210).
8. The form حَرْجَس recurs in PERF n° 823₃ (cf. J. v. KARABACEK, *Die Involutio im arabischen Schriftwesen*, Sb. Akad. Wien CXXXV, 1896, p. 24). For vine-cultivation see vol. II, p. 254.

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(Pl. V)

Fragment of a list of farmers.

Inv. n° 251. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 10.3×15 cm. On recto there are 13 lines of a list of farmers, with the extent of land cultivated with corn and the additional share of land cultivated with pulse and the amount of money paid. It is written in a regular hand-writing without diacritical points in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears seven lines written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres. The first thereof, with the exception of a downstroke completely destroyed, is in Coptic; lines 2-7, belonging to a tax-receipt, are much faded, in some parts to invisibility, so that it is scarcely possible to extract any continuous sense from this fragment. The papyrus has been folded parallel to the lines from bottom to top, the widths of the successive folds being: $0.7 + 1 + 0.9 + 1.1 + 1.1 + 1 + 1.1 + 1.3 + 0.6$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is torn off on all sides and is very brittle.

A revision mark consisting of two short parallel oblique strokes is placed against the names in ll. 1, 4, 7, 10, probably because the farmers had paid in full. Cf. n° 216₁ (p. 10) and A. CH. JOHNSON and H. B. VAN HOESSEN, *Papyri in the Princeton University collections*, pp. XIV, 22, 27, 38, 42.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|----|
| [] | ن [] | [] | 1 |
| [] | قطنى | قمح | 2 |
| [] | مع زيادة ثلث فدان يزرعها قطنى بلا خراج | | 3 |
| [] | شيشه بن بهيوه وهو بهيوه بن شيشه | | 4 |
| [] | قطنى | قمح | 5 |
| [] | مع زيادة ربع فدان يزرعها قطنى بلا خراج | | 6 |
| [] | قطنى | | 7 |
| [] | بمون بن قرقة | | 8 |
| [] | [من ذ] لك قمح مع زيادة ربع فدان يزرعها قطنى بلا خراج | | 9 |
| [] | من | | 10 |
| [] | يخنس بن ك | | 11 |
| [] | مع زيادة ربع فدان يزرعها قطنى | | 12 |
| [] | ... | | 13 |

1. The tops of the letters are gone. Of the word following بن only fragments are preserved; the first letter seems to be Dâl or Wâw; the top of it is lost. — 2. The line has partially faded out, the letters being only faintly visible. — 4. The last name is only faintly visible. — 7. Only the bottom of γ' has survived. — 9. من ذ has completely faded out. — 10. I cannot decipher the scribbled word after من. — 11. The ending of the patronymic is no longer recognizable. — 12. Eight letters have almost completely faded out at the beginning.

1.[s]on of [
2. wheat $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ [
3. including a surplus of a third of a faddân that he may sow with pulse without land-tax [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ [
4. Šîše, son of Baheu, who (is called) Baheu, son of Šîše [
5. wheat 1 2 [p]ulse $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ $3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
6. including a surplus of a quarter of a faddân that he may sow with pulse without land-tax [
7. $\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$ [
8. Bamûn, son of Qirîqâ(?) [
9. [th]ere[te] (belongs) corn(-land) including a surplus of a quarter of a faddân that he may sow with pulse without land-tax. [
10. thereto $1\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8} + [\frac{1}{24}]$ [
11. Yohannes son of K [.....] [
12.including a [sur]plus of a quarter of a faddân that he may sow with pul[se] 1 $[\frac{1}{12}]$ [
13.[.

3. We have no evidence whether the surplus of soil, which the farmer took over for cultivation, was private land or State-land. The latter would perhaps point to a process parallel to the well known institution called ἐπιβολή, by which the Ptolemaic government added to the estates of land-owners pieces of abandoned land in order to bring it under cultivation and to ensure the payment of taxes upon it (cf. *P. Ryl.* II, p. 270). It is sure that under Arab rule also the extent of the *mawât*, corresponding to the *agri deserti* of the Roman period and the κλάσματα of Byzantine times¹⁾, had increased considerably. These abandoned lands, uncultivated and therefore unprofitable for the State, were a source of constant embarrassment to the financial authorities of Egypt as well as of other countries of the Muslim Empire. The most usual cause for lands being *deserti* was probably the flight of their cultivators, as H. I. BELL (*P. Lond.* IV, p. 222 note on line 1225) has rightly suggested. He, too, presumed that the state leased these ownerless lands to various persons.

1. Cf. H. I. BELL, *The administration of Egypt under the Umayyad Khalifs in Byz. Zeitschr.* XXVIII (1928), p. 284f.

It might very well be possible, therefore that the surplus of land mentioned above formed part of such *mawât*, which, if recultivated, were assessed either for land-tax or tithe (cf. AL-MÂWARDÎ, *Kitâb al-Aḥkâm as-Sultânîya*, Cairo, 1909, p. 159_{8f.}). But obviously the State could attract a lessee for such lands only by granting advantageous terms, if it would not appeal to violence, i.e. enforce a compulsor lease. Thus the cultivator, sowing pulse (*qatnîya*) is exempt from the land-tax. This produce recurs in PERF n° 583₇ ([كذا ارد] ب قطنية) and comprises various farinaceous pulse such as lentils, chick-peas, lupine beans, sesame, kidney-beans (cf. YAḤYÂ IBN ÂDAM, *Kitâb al-Ḥarâğ*, ed. TH. W. JUYNBOLL [Leiden, 1896], p. 103₂; E. FAGNAN, *Additions aux dictionnaires Arabes* [Alger, 1923], p. 144). The evidence of the papyri shows that land cultivated with this produce usually paid *ḥarâğ*. The exception to this rule offered by the formula discussed is therefore obviously a remarkable concession granted to the lessee or taxpayer. As to private land cultivated above the measure agreed upon cf. the remarks in vol. II, p. 50 f. The expression زيادة recurs also in n° 270₆ and the plural زيادات in *P. Ryl. Arab.* VII n° 14₈ (p. 68), but this letter is too fragmentary to yield any consecutive sense.

4. For the names شیشه and بهیوه cf. vol. III, n° 203₂ and 176₄ (pp. 128, 203).

8. As to بون see vol. II, p. 182. قرقى is probably short for قرقس ; cf. remarks on n° 217₂ (p. 13).

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(Pl. VI)

List of cultivators sowing wheat with the amounts of money paid.

Inv. n° 159^r.

About 250 A. H. (864 A. D.).

For description see vol. I, n° 38 (p. 67).

PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6001 is a list showing the same arrangements of items.⁽¹⁾

1. The crops mentioned there are فح (wheat), شعير (barley) and جلبان (*Lathyrus sativus* L.). The marginal notes in ll. 3, 10, 13 (ور , قط , خ'د') show clearly that we have to do with a list of cultivators. There are 7 columns of figures representing the amounts of payments. The description given in vol. I, p. 67 needs, therefore, rectification and "account of corn delivered" is to be replaced by the title mentioned above.

[	ζ	„	γ	قمح	مينا	١
[	λη'	ι	λη	μ	قمح	٢
[	δ	μα	μ	قمح	[ث]يدر	٣
[	κθ	ι	ιδ	[قمح]	[الاجير]	٤
α'κ'δ'	λ	[	κθ	ι	ق[امح]	٥
γ'η'ζ	κβ	κγ	η	η	قمح	٦
γ'β'ζ	„	ι	ια	θ	قمح	٧
ακ'δ'	κθ	κη	„	ι	قمح	٨
[	κθ	κδ	ιγ	ι	قمح	٩
[	„	ι	ι	ιγ	قمح	١٠
[	[.]	ιθ	[.]	ق[امح]	[الس الش[ح]السر]	١١
γ'	„	ι	ιβ	ιγ	قمح	١٢
κ'δ'ζ	„	ι	ιγ	ιδ	قمح	١٣
β	κη	κ	λβ	κη	ق[امح]	١٤
δ'ζ	ι	ιδ	ιθ	κ	قمح	١٥
η'	ιη	ιδ	ιη	ια	قمح	١٦
α'κ'δ'	μα	μδ	ια	ια	قمح	١٧
γ'η'	κη	ιδ	ιη	ιβ	قمح	١٨
γ'β'	θ	ια	ιη	ι	قمح	١٩
κ'δ'ζ	ι	ι	ι	ιδ	قمح	٢٠
[						٢١

1. Qonstant(?), son of Mînâ, wheat: $\frac{1}{3}$ „ 7[]
2. Mînâ, the measurer from Darût, wheat: 40 38 $10\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ []
3. ... [Theo]dor, wheat: 40 41 4[]

4. [..... the jo]urneyman, wh[eat]:	14	16	29[]
5. Bilôte, the journeyman, wh[ea]t:	17	16	29	3[] $1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$
6. wheat:	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	23	$22\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
7. wheat:	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	17	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$
8. Pqâm, the journeyman, wheat:	15	"	28	29 $1\frac{1}{24}$
9. Ġirġe Paphilip (?), wheat:	15	$13\frac{1}{2}$	24	29[]
10. wheat:	13	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	" []
11. H[e]lis, the dea[con], wheat:	1[.]	19	[.]	[]
12. Mînâ, the measurer from Darût, wheat:	13	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	" $\frac{1}{3}$
13. Harûn b. 'Abdallâh from Darût, wheat:	$14\frac{1}{2}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$	" $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
14. Ġirġe Paphilip (?), [wh]eat:	28	32	25	28 2
15. Postolcs Ychannes, wheat:	$20\frac{1}{2}$	19	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$
16. Mînâ, the measur[er], wheat:	11	18	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$
17. wheat:	$11\frac{1}{2}$	11	44	$41\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$
18. Mînâ Darwâ and Beqter Sawâ, wheat:	12	18	304	98 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
19. wheat:	$16\frac{1}{2}$	18	11	9 $3\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$
20. Pqâm, the journeyman, wheat:	14	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
21. []].

1. The name *صط* is obscure though quite legible. It is possible, however, that *Ṣâd* is written inadvertently for *Ṭâ*. We ought then to read *قسطط*, which represents a shortened form of *قسططين*, for which cf. vol. III, n° 175₄ (p. 122). As to the two short parallel slanting strokes signifying that there is no entry cf. above n° 217₁ (p. 13).

2. As to the official called *قَالَ* see vol. III, n° 169₆ (p. 103). There are seven localities which bear the name of Darût (or *Ṭarût*, *Tarût*) in Egypt: one in the Delta (*Darût as-Šarîf* in the *Mudîriya* of al-Buḥaira in the district of Damanhûr),⁽¹⁾ another in the *kûra* of Ehnâs⁽²⁾, yet another

1. 'ALÎ PAŠA MUBÂRAK, *al-Ḥiṭat al-Ġadida at-Taufîqiya*, XI (Cairo, 1305), p. 3.

2. PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 1711₃₆ *ادناس (قورة من كورة)*. This place occurs together with *البرية* in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 402₃. The latter village is mentioned by IBN AL-ĠI'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 162₂₁ and the Rauk Nâsirî in S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 687 (n° 42) among the dependencies of al-Bahnasâ. It is situated in the *Mudîriya* of Benî Suêf, in the district of Benî Suêf, west-north-west of Ehnâs; cf. *Ġadwâl*, p. 91, IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâsiṭat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, V, p. 58₁.

in the *kûra* of Ṭahâ⁽³⁾ (Darût Bilhâsa), and four others in the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain. The question which of these villages is referred to here could be answered satisfactorily, if we knew the origin of the list given above. Since the drawer of the document on the reverse according to line 2 resided in Ašmûn, it is highly probable that the papyrus came from there and belonged originally to the local tax-office in this town. Here the list printed above was drafted on the recto; but after the clerk had transferred it to the ledger, the sheet became useless for the office and came in some way to the hands of Isma'îl, who wrote the marriage-contract published in vol. I, n° 38 (p. 67) on the reverse. If this supposition is right we have to look for Darût in the neighbourhood of Ašmûn or at least in the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain. The following villages come here into consideration.

1. دروط اشمون mentioned in n° 274₁₁, PER Inv. Chart. Ar. 2041₃ and by AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hitat*, I, p. 205₈ reappears as دروط اشمون in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3140₁, 3228₂, P. Oxon. Bodl. Ms. Arab. d 171₃. The latter form is the exact transcription of the Coptic equivalent $\tau\epsilon\rho\omega\tau \gamma\mu\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ found in the acta of Panine. Cf. E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 495, and the rectification by MOHAMMED RAMZI BEY, *Mélanges Maspero*, III, p. 317 f.; G. MASPERO, *Notes au jour le jour* IV, PSBA XIV (1892), p. 202; J. MASPERO et G. WIET, *Matériaux pour servir à la géographie de l'Égypte*, p. 20. The Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 695, n° 58), IBN AL-ĞÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 179₈₋₁₀, and IBN DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, V, p. 19₆₋₈ offer the equation دروط اشمون وهى دروط ام نخلة .

Deirût Umm Nahla is situated in the Mudîriya of Asyût, in the district of Mallawî, on the east bank of the Baḥr Yûsuf, 5 km south-west of al-Ašmûnain (cf. *Ğadwal*, p. 106, 'ALÎ PAŠA MUBÂRAK, *op. cit.*, XI, p. 36_{f.}, 18-21).

2. دروط سربام, mentioned in P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 493₁₀, PER Inv. Chart. Ar. 1735₃, Inv. Ar. Pap. 1852₃₋₄, P. Wessely Ar. III 17₁, identical

3. دروط P. Ryl. Arab. IX n° 10_{9, 11} (p. 109), دروط PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8606₃. Cf. IBN AL-ĞÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 166_{4f.}; S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 688 (n° 78); IBN DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, V, p. 7_{17f.}, 'ALÎ PAŠA MUBÂRAK, *op. cit.*, p. 3_{7, 18}; AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hitat*, I, p. 205₉, who recorded it as belonging to the province of al-Bahnasâ. It is situated in the Mudîriya of al-Miniye, in the district of Benî Mazâr, on the west-bank of the canal of Ibrahîmiya, 3 km south-east of Ṭanbadâ. As to the *kûra* of Ṭahâ see vol. II, p. 36f.

with the modern Darût aš-Šarîf in the Mudîriya of Asyût, in the district of Dairût west of the canal of al-Ibrahîmiya (cf. J. MASPERO et G. WIET, *op. cit.*, p. 87 f.; AHMED ZÉKI BEY, *Une description Arabe du Fayoum au VII^e siècle de l'hégire* [Le Caire, 1899], p. 12 note 2).

3. طروط فام, occurring in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 5243₃, near to Ašmûn, may perhaps be identified with the village of دروة south-south-west of Deirût Umm Nahla (cf. 'ALÎ PAŠA MUBÂRAK, *op. cit.*, XI, p. 518 f.).

4. طروط الصغرى, mentioned in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XI, n° 19_{6, 14, 16} (p. 129) and PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6008₁₆. The exact position of this town is not known. But seeing that دلفت⁽¹⁾, named in line 20 of *P. Ryl. Arab.* XI n° 19, which I identify with τελθοντ⁽²⁾, was situated in the neighbourhood of Hermopolis (al-Ušmûnain), one might presume that it was identical with Darût Ašmûn or Darût Fâm.

5. طروط هلاب, occurring in P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 579₁, perhaps also belonging to the old kûra of Ušmûnain, though the exact site of this village is unfortunately unknown.

5. As to the name بلوته cf. vol. III, n° 188₆ (p. 155).

9. If the second letter is taken as Fâ or Qâf, we might suppose a name like Paphilip (cf. فابه in WZKM XI [1897], p. 10) or Pakolob (cf. قلبه = Κολοβός in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 179). But the reading is far from certain.

15. فسطاس is a variant form of بسطاس (νοστολας), on which see vol. III, n° 203₄ (p. 203).

18. The patronymic دروى, which recurs in *P. Ryl. Ar.* XI n° 19₁₅ (p. 129), may be another spelling for دروا, occurring in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 17203₄ (مرقوره دروا). It renders perhaps Ταρούου in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 417. سوا is obviously an exact transcription of the Coptic name ⲥⲁⲟⲩⲁ occurring in W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 1107₅ (p. 465), Greek Σαουᾶ (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 362).

1 MARGOLIOUTH, reads erroneously دلم.

2. CPR II, L° 123₉ (p. 116); cf. C. WESSELY, CPR I, p. 167.

1. As to اوسيه = οὐσία 'estate' cf. A. GROHMANN, *Griechische und lateinische Verwaltungstermini im arabischen Ägypten*, *Chronique d'Égypte* 13/14 (1932), p. 281f.

4. For the name يباغ cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, III, p. 756_{16ff}.

5. As to بنوبه see vol. II, p. 14.

6. For دمونه cf. above n° 223₁₆ (p. 43), for بهبود vol. III, n° 176₄ (p. 128). خردل is *Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch or *Sinapis juncea* L., *Sinapis arvensis* L. (cf. P. ASCHERSON et G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, *MIE* II [1889], p. 41). The plant is frequently mentioned in the Arabic papyri (PERF n° 880₆; PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3158₁₄; 3227₁₂; P. Wessely B 19₁₃; P. *Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 10₃, p. 138 : عن خراج الفمخ والخردل). From the seeds an oil was pressed out (زيت الخردل or دهن الخردل) which was numbered among the specialities of Egypt (cf. IBN AL-FAQÎH AL-HAMA-DÂNÎ, *BGA*, V, p. 66₁₉; AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Husn al-Muhâdara*, II, p. 229₁₆).

231

Fragment from a list of cultivators with crops sown
and the amount of money paid.

Inv. n° 200. About 156 A.H. (2nd December, 772 to 21st November, 773 A.D.).

Brown, fine papyrus. 8.2 × 12 cm. On recto six lines of a list of cultivators are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. On verso remains of six lines from a document dated 156 A.H. are visible, written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is fairly well preserved; the column containing the names of the cultivators is lost, and the right-hand margin is left blank.

This fragment, as well as PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3015 and P. Be. ol. 15106, belonged to the same type of list as is represented by PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 2987. The figures mean payments of various items of tax or different instalments of the same tax.

				وله [ك-]تان	١
δ	]	κδ	•	وله ك-تان	٢
	]	ιθγ	{	وله ك-تان	٣
	]	ε {	κεγ' κδγ'	وله ق-رط	٤
	]	ιδ	ιγγ' κθ λβγ	وله ك- [ت-]ان	بور با ٥
	]	δγ' κβ {	κθ κηι'β' [ι-] [ζ-] [α-]	وله ك- [ت-] [α-] [ζ-] [ι-]	٦

1.		and [he has fla]x:	1[9]	•	5½ [
2.		and he has flax:	9	•	24 [4
3.		and he has flax:	25	½	19⅔ [
4.		and he has trefoil:	24½	25½	15 6½ [
5.	fallow	and he has fl[a]x:	32⅔	29	13½ 14 [
6.		and he has f[la]x:	28½	29	22½ 4½ [

1. For flax see vol. II, p. 46 f.

4. قُرْط (χόρτος, *Trifolium Alexandrinum* L., *T. resupinatum* L.⁽¹⁾) was the most common forage-plant in Egypt during the Arab period.⁽²⁾ Its importance for Egyptian economics is shown also by the great number of instances which could be quoted for the occurrence of قُرْط in the Arabic papyri. The sowing of *qurt* began on the 15th of Bâbe (Paophi), and on the second of Tûbe (Tubi) maturity was reached according to AL-QALQAŠANDÎ, *Subḥ*

1. Of θ only the horizontal stroke is left. The figures of the second column are no longer discernible. — 2. Nothing but the down-stroke has remained of the δ in the fourth column.

1. P. ASCHERSON - G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, p. 63; S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, pp. 32, 117 f.

2. AS-SUYŪṬÎ, *Husn al-Muḥâḍara*, II, p. 231₁₅ (والقرط الذى تعلقه الدواب). As to the Greek period see M. SCHNEBEL, *Die Landwirtschaft im hellenistischen Ägypten*, I (München, 1925), pp. 213 ff.

al-A'sâ I (first edition, Cairo, 1903), p. 510f. Trefoil should have been exempt from taxation, as is expressly stated by IBN 'ABD AL-HAKAM, *Kitâb futûh Miṣr wa-ahbârihâ*, p. 153₁₈ (AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hitat*, I, p. 77₁₇). But the evidence of our documents and especially the expression خراج القرط (*P. Ryl. Arab.* VII n° 19₄ [p. 71], cf. خراج الاقراط in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8569₄ [dated 251 A.H.], خراج الخضر والاقراط in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 10151₁₃) shows clearly that this lenient practice was changed later, perhaps in connection with the reform introduced by Ibn al-Mudabbir who assessed land devoted to pastures and pasture-grass. We learn from P. Berol. 13039_{5 f.} that one faddan cultivated with قرط was rented for one half of a dînâr (واوضع اليه سجل ثلثة (٦) فدادين قرط من ١ ان شا الله), while according to IBN MAMMÂTÎ, *Kitâb qawânîn ad-Dawâwîn*, p. 30_{3 f.} the rate of land-tax was about one dînâr per faddân.

5 As to fallow-land (بور), especially mentioned here and in other lists and registers, see vol. II, p. 47. The signification of the symbol following بور is obscure. It recurs in *P. Tebt.* I, p. 237 (n° 62 col. III, l. 1.)

232

Fragment from a list of cultivators with crops sown
and the amount of money paid.

Inv. n° 247. II/IIIrd Century of the Hîgra (VIII/IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 8.7 × 20.1 cm. On the recto nine lines of a list of cultivators, with crops sown and the amount of money paid, are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres without diacritical points. The clear, somewhat stiff, handwriting points to the end of the second or the beginning of the third Century of the Hîgra. The verso bears seven lines of an account of land-and poll-tax as well as the allowance for security (ن° 283 صرف).

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment forming the middle part of the list is much damaged and perforated and torn off at the top, bottom and on the right side; the openings of the lines have disappeared on the recto. The last column of figures is checked by a short oblique stroke at the left of the sum (cf. n° 220).

A parallel text is represented by PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3017^v. and P. Ca. O. Egypt. n° 960.

On recto:

• [		]	•• [		]	•	ς	•• [		1
/aδ'	• ρκγ	ιη ς	ς ς δ'	λς	λς	ιδ	ιγ	•• [	بر ن مازن وا] ه قمح	2
/η'	• ιγ	β ς δ'	δ ς η'	ε	ς	θ ς	θ	•• [	وله شعير	3
/ς [] η'	• ναδ'	ιγ ς δ'	γ ς δ'	κθ	κς	[γ]	ς	•• [	وله شعير	4
θ ς κ' δ' μ' η'	• φοβ	λς ς δ'	κ ς δ'	οη	ογ	ν[α]	να	•• [	وله قمح وقرط	5
								•• [	منه خشخاش α ومن الحز [ر] δ'	6
/η'	• ρθ ς	γδ'	κγ ς [••]	ς ς	ς ς	ς	ς	•• [	وله] خلى	7
/μ' η'	• β ς	β	α	δ	δ	β	β	•• [	وله] ترمس	8
								•• [		9

1. Only the bottoms of this line have survived. — 2. Nûn in مازن is only partially preserved. — 3. Nothing but the bottom is left of η in ιη ς. — 4. γ is only partially visible.

1.	]	·	·					$\frac{1}{2}$	·	[]	·	·	[]	·												
2.	·	·	·	·	so]	n	of	Mâzin	[and]	he	[has]	wheat :	13	14	37	37	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$123 \bullet 1\frac{1}{4}$											
3.		[and	he]	has	barley :								9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$13 \bullet \frac{1}{8}$												
4.		[and	he	has	barley :								7	[3]	26	29	$3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$51\frac{1}{4} \bullet \frac{1}{2}$	$[\frac{1}{8}]$											
5.		and]	he	[has]	wheat	and	trefoil :						51	5[1]	73	78	$20\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$37\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$572 \bullet 9\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$												
6.		[thereof	(is	sown	with)	poppy	1	and	with	chick-pe[as] :					$\frac{1}{4}$																
7.]	[]	[and	he	has]	green	herbs :				7	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	[$6\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$109\frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{1}{8}$											
8.		]	and	he	[has]	lupines :							2	2	4	4	1	2	$2\frac{1}{2} \bullet \frac{1}{48}$										
9.]	·	[]	·	[]	·	·	[]	·	·	[]	2	[

5. For قرط see remarks on n° 231₄ (p. 64 f.).

6. For خشخاش, *Papaver somniferum* L., which was especially cultivated in Upper-Egypt, cf. S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, pp. 32, 120 f.; P. ASCHERSON et G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, p. 37; A. v. KREMER, *Ägypten*, I, p. 211.

8. ترمس (*Lupinus Termis* Forsk, cf. P. ASCHERSON et G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, p. 60) is occasionally mentioned in the Arabic papyri; cf. *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII, n° 9₁₁ (p. 138). Cf. too AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Husn al-Muhâdara*, II, p. 231₉; S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 122; A. v. KREMER, *Ägypten*, I, p. 203f. The rate of land-tax, fixed in the diwân upon fields cultivated with lupines, was one dînâr and a quarter of a dînâr per faddân according to IBN MAMMÂTÎ, *Kitâb qawânîn ad-Dawâwîn*, p. 30.

233

(Pl. VII)

List of taxpayers dwelling in Migra with the tax-quotas
assessed upon them.

Inv. no. 700. Second half of the 11th century of the Hijra
(Second half of the 18th century A.D.)

Light brown, fine paper, 15.5x31 cm. The text is written in black
ink in a clear, elegant hand. The list is headed by the name of the
place, Migra, and is followed by the names of the taxpayers and their
respective tax-quotas. The list is organized in two columns, with the
names of the taxpayers in the left column and the tax-quotas in the
right column. The list is written in Arabic script. The paper shows
signs of age, including some staining and wear along the edges.

Miscellaneous Lists and Registers relating to Taxation

Place of discovery probably the Fayyum.

In fairly good condition, though perforated and torn at the top
and bottom.

The papyrus is of special interest for the light it throws on a detail of
financial administration. The list is headed by the name of Migra, and
is followed by the names of the taxpayers and their respective tax-quotas.
The list is organized in two columns, with the names of the taxpayers in
the left column and the tax-quotas in the right column. The list is written
in Arabic script. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining
and wear along the edges. The list is a valuable source of information
on the financial administration of the Fayyum in the 11th century of the
Hijra. The list is written in a clear, elegant hand, and is well
preserved. The list is a valuable source of information on the financial
administration of the Fayyum in the 11th century of the Hijra. The list
is written in a clear, elegant hand, and is well preserved. The list is a
valuable source of information on the financial administration of the Fayyum
in the 11th century of the Hijra.

233

(Pl. VII)

List of taxpayers dwelling in Miqrân with the tax-quotas
assessed upon them.

Inv. n° 220. Second half of the IIIrd Century of the Hġra
(Second half of the IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 15.3×21 cm. The list, written in black ink in a clear but inelegant *Nashî* on both sides of the papyrus, begins on the recto parallel to the horizontal fibres (15 lines) and is continued on the back at right-angles to the vertical fibres (16 lines), with the exception of one line, which is written on the right-hand margin lengthwise parallel to the vertical fibres. The sub-entries below the names and quota figures were apparently entered by a second clerk, although there is, as frequently, very little difference between these two hands. The text is entirely destitute of diacritical points. The papyrus was originally folded at right-angles to the lines on recto.

Place of discovery probably the Fayyûm.

In fairly good condition, though perforated and torn off at the top and bottom.

The papyrus is of special interest for the light it throws on a detail of finance-administration. The list addressed to the town of Miqrân is no doubt an assessment of impost for a number of persons residing in that town. The official who sent it, probably from the nome-capital Arsinoe, to the local authority in Miqrân, entered the names of the taxpayers in this list and assigned to them, no doubt in proportion to their means, the share of impost which they were required to provide. He intentionally left a broad space between the lines under each name for the record of money actually paid, which was entered apparently by a second clerk, who probably also added the name of the special tax (نخل , مراعى , مصايد) on account of which payments were made. In one case (recto l. 2) he left too

little room, and the entries are badly crowded. The fact that the assessment of the individual impost-quotas was added to the names already in the nome-capital, and that it rested apparently with the assessors in the aforesaid town only to divide this quota between the special taxes actually levied, indicates increasing dependance of the local authorities connected with taxation on the head-office in the nome-capital. For the ἐντάγια, addressed at the end of the first Century of the Hīgra to the inhabitants of villages by the governor, the pagarch or dux, fixed only the lump sum of impost owed by the whole village (χωρίον), without adding any specification of quotas as regards the individual persons (cf. H. I. BELL, *P. Lond.* IV, pp. xxvii, 78ff. and *JHS* xxviii [1908], pp. 99 f., 117 f. as also above vol. III, pp. 47ff.). It is clear that the system followed in the present document, which may be regarded as a representative of a special kind of μερισμός, would not give such great opportunities for favouritism or oppression on the part of the local authorities as had been practised at the time of Qorra and afterwards. For the tax-collectors had to make their demands on the taxpayers on the basis of the quotas assessed by the higher finance-office in the nome-capital. But there is no doubt that knowing tax-officials found means to look after their own interest. Certainly the present document, too, gives rise to some questions in this connection. It corresponds to an old usage that the whole sum of tax was not paid at once but in various instalments. This is e. g. the case in the entries on recto ll. 3,6 where we meet with two instalments: but by adding up these instalments, the prescribed total quota opposite the names of the respective tax payers is not by any means reached. Thus in l. 5 on recto the amount assessed is $5\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$, while the total of both instalments actually paid makes up $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$. It is further striking that several persons did not pay at all, although the reason for the non-payment is quite uncertain. This shows at least that, in spite of the best intentions on the part of the head-office, the administrative machine worked very slowly and not at all satisfactorily.

On recto :

	دينير	١
$\beta\iota'\beta'$	محمد بن يوسف	٢
$\gamma\iota'\beta'$	فرج الاسود	٣
$\alpha\delta\eta'$ $\gamma'\eta'$	مراعى	٤
γ'		٥
$\alpha\gamma'\eta'\iota'\beta'$	شعوبه اصطناع	٦
δ'		٧
$\alpha\delta\eta'$	بطرس بن يوسف	٨
$\alpha\delta\eta'$		٩
$\delta\kappa'\delta'$	المصايد	١٠
$\beta\delta\kappa'\delta'$	بالتوس الصياد	١١
η δ'		١٢
$\gamma\kappa'\delta'$	اسحق العسر	١٣
$\alpha\delta$		١٤
$[\cdot\eta]'$	جعفر بن رمض	١٥
$[\cdot\eta]'$		
$\alpha\delta\eta'$	القسم بن الليث	
$\iota'\beta',\epsilon'$		
$\beta\epsilon'\eta'$	جبريل الصياد	
γ		

On verso :

دينير	الى مقران	١
$\beta\epsilon'\eta'$	ابيمه الجباش	٢
γ		٣
η'		
δ'		

On recto : 2. The letters preceding فرج are much mutilated. — 4. I cannot decipher the mutilated figure following γ . — 15. Traces of two letters and a sloping dash have remained of the column of figures.

$\beta\delta'$	ظلمى الراعى	$\alpha\eta'$	هميسه سميره	٤
	بضمان يحيى			٥
$\alpha\eta'$	ابشايه اسحق	$\alpha\delta'$	بجوش الغسال	٦
$\alpha\eta'$	بن حرمته اخو حرمته [ه ب] لوطس	$\alpha\eta'$	[ش] نوده ساره	٧
	مراعى		مراعى مقران	٨
$\kappa'\delta'$ ج	محمد بن موسى		الحسين بن طلح [ي] ب	٩
	$\kappa'\delta'$ ج			١٠
$\kappa'\delta'$	[د] الحارس	[] []	[م] رقوره الحارس	١١
	$\kappa'[\delta']$ ج			١٢
			موسى بن حسا [ن]	١٣
			$\kappa'\delta'$ ج	١٤
			[س]	١٥
			[]	١٦

On recto :

1. Dînâr
2. Muḥammad b. Yûsuf $3\frac{1}{12}$ [] .. Faraġ, the black, $2\frac{1}{12}$
3. $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{6}$ carat, [] $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{24}$, pasture-tax $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{3}$ carat, $1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ carat
4. $\frac{1}{2}+[]$ tax on palms $\frac{1}{8}$ carat
5. Šanûda Stephen, th[e s]ailor, $5\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{8}$ Yahyâ b. Ya'qûb $1\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{4}$ carat
6. $1\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$ $1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{12}$ $1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{8}$
7. Buṭrus Bahîf $5\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{24}+\frac{1}{6}$ carat
8. $1\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{24}+\frac{1}{48}$

9. The figure ι_j is corrected from another figure which has been washed out by the clerk; probably this was, too, ι . — 11. Only the top and oblique stroke of η' have survived at the end of the line. The *hasta* at the left of η' could have belonged to η or κ . — 13. The patronymic is perhaps to be read and supplemented [ن] حسا.

9. fishing-tax Abamâle, the fisherman,	$2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	Bilatûs, the fisherman,	$4\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
10. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat, $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat	
11. Ishâq, the ill-tempered,	$1\frac{2}{3}$	Harûre, the fi[sh]er[man],	$3\frac{1}{24}$
12. [$\cdot \frac{1}{8}$] []			
13. Ġa'far b. Ramad[ân]	$6\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	al-Qâsim b. al-Lait []	
14. []	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat		
15. [ ]	. . . . .	Ġibrîl, the fis[herman],	[]

On verso :

1. To Miqrân.	Dînâr	Dînâr	
2. Abîme, the barber,	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat	Chael	$2\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{42}$
3.		$10\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat	
4. Ibn Homîse Sembre	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Zalmâ, the shepherd,	$2\frac{1}{4}$
5. Ġubaira (?)		on Yahyâ's bail	
6. Beġôš, the washerman,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Ibsâye Ishâq	$1\frac{1}{8}$
7. [Ša]nûda Sâre	$1\frac{1}{8}$	The son of Ĥermine, brother of Ĥermin[e Be]lôtes,	$1\frac{1}{8}$
8. $\frac{1}{8}$ pasture-tax of Miqrân		pasture-tax	
9. al-Ĥusain b. Tula[i]b	$10\frac{1}{48}$	Muḥammad b. Mûsâ	$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
10.		$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	
11. [Me]rqûre, the guardian, [$\cdot \frac{1}{8}$] $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{28}$		[.....]d, the guardian,	$\frac{1}{24}$
12.		$\frac{1}{24} [+ \frac{1}{48}]$	
13. Mûsâ b. Ĥassâ[n]	[] $\frac{1}{8}$	[]	
14. $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$. .	[]	
15. [.....]s	[]	[]	
16. [] 10	[]	[]	

On recto.

Right column :

4. As to the tax on palms cf. the remarks on n° 2381 (p. 100).

5. Different supplements of the calling are possible. We have a choice between مَلَّاح , فَلَاح , حَلَّاح and نَلَّاح , but the first is the most probable.

7. هيف is no doubt a variant form of هيب , occurring in n° 234₈ (p. 79), which renders the Coptic name $\text{na} + \text{ε} \text{ϣ}$ (cf. G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 19, 33), Greek Παῖβις (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 257).

9. مصايد , occurring also in P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 424 (passim), 592₃^v, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 9032₁^r, Inv. Chart. Ar. 7277₃, 25711₄, was a tax on the fishing industry which may correspond to the τεταρτη ἀλιέων of the Greek period, on which cf. U. WILCKEN, *Ostraka*, I, p. 137 ff. Since this tax was reintroduced with other charges by Aḥmad ibn al-Mudabbir, who was nominated head of the financial administration of Egypt in 247 A.H., a *terminus a quo* is given for dating the list printed above. Cf. A. GROHMANN, *Probleme der arabischen Papyrusforschung*, II, p. 133 f.

The name ابماله is obviously compounded of ana and Málε in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 203.

Left column:

9. As to بلتوس cf. vol. I, p. 167.

13. Besides رمضان , the reading and supplement زمنطرة would perhaps also be possible (cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, VI, p. 437).

On verso,

Right column:

1. Miqrân is a town 3 hours on horse-back south of Madînat al-Fayyûm, situated in the district of the Baḥr Dālya, watered by a branch of this canal called al-Qalanbû (cf. G. SALMON, *Repertoire géographique de la province du Fayyûm d'après le Kitāb Tārîkh al-Fayyûm d'an-Nāboulî*, p. 68). One is tempted to identify مقران with the $\text{Χωρίον Μάκρωνος τοῦ Ἀρσινοῦτου νομοῦ}$ in C. WESSELY, *Topographie des Faijûm*, p. 104. It recurs in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. no. 1400 I₁.

2. As to the name of ايمه cf. vol. II, p. 132.

4. سمبره (the dotting of which is conjectural) corresponds perhaps to a shortened form of the name Sempronius (cf. cenpronic in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, I, p. 101) or is the transcription of the obscure name ϣνθρπε in W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 1130₁₄ (p. 478).

7. ساره (masc.) renders capa in W. E. CRUM, *Short texts*, n° 50₂ (p. 17), 149₄ (p. 38).

11. A مرقوره الحارس reappears in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 713_{3, 5}. But since مرقوره is a very common name, it would be uncertain to draw any conclusions in regard to the identity of both persons from the fact that the calling is one and the same.

Left column :

2. The patronymic is obscure.

4. ظلمى, occurring in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 5 b₁₀ (p. 134), XII n° 6 b_{4, 6, 13} (p. 135), PERF n° 715_r, renders the Coptic name $\pi\alpha\lambda\mu\epsilon\alpha$. It is possible, however, that we ought to read طلمى, which could correspond to Τολμᾶς (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 442).

5. We encounter the same formula in n° 245_r (p. 122) ميمونة بضمان حجر. The entry seems to indicate that the taxpayer (obviously in case of liability to pay or absence from his home-town) could procure a bail who undertook to be responsible for the payment of the person for whom he stood.

6. As to the name ابشايه cf. vol. I, p. 173.

7. There are three possibilities of reading the name حرمه which recurs in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 6 col. a l. 15 (Plate 29): it may be a variant spelling of هرمينه in vol. I, p. 190 (corresponding to Coptic $\pi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\mu\epsilon$), which occurs dotted PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3227_{6, 10}; or it is to be read حرميه (= Ἡρμίας, Ερμίας, cf. vol. I, p. 190), or even جرمة (cf. $\pi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha\eta$ in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, I, p. 104). For بلوطس cf. vol. III, n° 201₁₉ (p. 195).

234, 235

(Pl. VIII, IX)

Part of a register of payments for the year 270 A.H., and of payments made in the nome-capital on the 5th and 6th Mechir.

Inv. n° 226.

270 A.H. (883/84 A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 22.6×26.8 cm. On the recto there are 21 lines appertaining to a register of payments for different kinds of land-tax for the year 270 A.H., written in black ink in a regular, clear hand parallel to the horizontal fibres. On the back, 22 lines of a register of payments for pasture-tax and other taxes made in Madinat

al-Fayyûm on the 5th and 5th Mechir are written in black ink by different hands at right-angles to the vertical fibres; the first column of lines 1-3, 5-8 may be by the original or by a second hand, but the other entries here and in ll. 11 ff. have been added in at least five different hands. These entries were obviously made at different times and apparently, too, in a different ink. Diacritical points are but sparingly added, Sîn is provided with a slanting dash. A *selis*-joint is visible at a distance of 13.2 cm from the left-hand margin.

Place of discovery the Fayyûm.

The leaf is torn off at the right side and bottom, and perforated; the names of the agents who paid the tax, as well as the different sources of revenue, disappeared from the text on recto, while the text on verso has lost the endings of the lines and the openings of lines 18-22.

On verso a margin, 6.7 cm broad, was left blank at the right side.

On recto:

- ١ [و] الضياع وما جرى مجرائهما بكورة الفيوم في الدفعة β' لسنة σ_0 المنسوبة الى سنة احدى وسبعين وماتين
- ٢ الحاصل
- ٣ دينار $\sigma\kappa\alpha$
- ٤ [على يدى] ن الازهر ومحمد بن عبد الله بن الازهر عما ابتاعوا من مبقلة سلمان بن المفرض ————— ل $\sigma\delta\epsilon'\kappa'\delta'$
- ٥ مبقال $\omega\iota\varsigma\epsilon'$
- ٦ [$\kappa'\delta'$ $\alpha\beta$ وعن سنة سبعين وماتى $\rho\delta$]
- ٧ [على يدى الر] بيع [ن. ن.] يرى [ع] ن نفس ————— $\lambda\alpha\gamma\tau'$ $\lambda\epsilon$ δ
- ٨ [عن بهيب ومونه وبيج الاسقف $\gamma\tau'\iota'\beta'$]
- ٩ [. اداه عنه احمد بن محمد بن طرفة ونجا بن علون]
- ١٠ [عن خراج القصب]
- ١١ [على يدى] ناس شتى عن انفس ————— $\iota\delta\kappa'\delta'$ $\iota\epsilon$ $\mu\theta$

1. A small portion of a *hasta* (probably belonging to a *Lâm*) is visible at the beginning of the line. The head of μ is destroyed. — 11. The bend of *Sîn* in ناس is lost.

داود بن اسد	اسمعیل بن عمر	بن قرة الطراق	۱۲
واسمائه			۱۳
ابرهیم بن ردی	عن ذ	قالات شهور سنة	۱۴
روح	اب الضیاع	ورثة اسحق بن کامل وهو علان	۱۵
روح بن ابرهیم	عن الاواسب لشهور سنة	اسحق بن کامل وهو علان	۱۶
		اسحق بن کامل وهو حرب	۱۷
ابو سنات الراعی	طریب	ورس	۱۸
	عيسى بن کامل عن سورس بن كيل	عن سورس بن كيل	۱۹
		الاجير	۲۰
			۲۱

12. Only a scanty remainder of a letter is recognizable at the beginning.— 15. روح is damaged, but the reading is certain.—
 18. At the beginning of the line a *hasta* (which could have belonged to final Alif or ط) and a small portion of a letter , are visible. η is much mutilated. — 16. The second word is obscure; possibly we ought to read الموات .

On verso :

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------|---|
| ١ | | يوم مخير ٤ | |
| ٢ | | | المدينة على يدى ناس شتى من انفسه |
| ٣ | | | مريم ابنت منير وهو اسحق بن منير $\alpha\gamma'\kappa'\delta'$ $\sigma\zeta\eta'$ عبد الله بن اسماعيه α الحية] |
| ٤ | | | على |
| ٥ | | | عبد الرحمن بن محمد عن نفسه ه $\alpha\gamma'$ قاسم دويس عن سورس بن كيل $\kappa'\delta'$] |
| ٦ | | |] |
| ٧ | | | حفص بن حمدونة ٥ وعن الخليل و... $\beta\delta\gamma'$ على بن ابي عماد α .] |
| ٨ | | | بن شر [ح] - [يل] |
| ٩ | | | وعن المراعى لسنة ٢ وعن شراكته |
| ١٠ | | | سبعه — ين بيا وجرجة $\gamma'\iota'\beta'$ |
| ١١ | | | يوم مخير ٥ |

2. The Yâ in شتى is dotted, the dots being joined to a small dash. — 3. The names منير, منير, اسماعيه and الحية are dotted thus in the original. — 4. The papyrus is left blank after على. Apparently the clerk intended to enter the name of a taxpayer and the amount of payment, but changing his mind, he discontinued writing and forgot to delete the superfluous name. — 7. The letters following و are no longer clearly recognizable. — 11. Ms. مخير

على يدى ناس شتى عن انفسه	١٢
طاهر بن منير $\beta\eta\kappa'\delta'$ الحسن بن [.....] بن خليل $\beta\delta\kappa'\delta'$ عيسى بن يحيى واسماه $\beta\eta\eta'$ جعفر بن ربيعة $\delta\gamma'\iota'\beta'$	١٣
من او [س]ية /	١٤
ابرهيم بن جعفر γ /	١٥
لاهور [بقطر] $\alpha\eta\eta'$ لاهور بن بوا[ة] يحيى $\alpha\delta\gamma'\kappa'\delta'$ ورثة محمد بن يوسف $\beta\delta\eta'$ محمد بن عبد الله امين $\alpha\delta\gamma'$	١٦
الشركة	١٧
[γ'] ر [ك] بن عباس $\beta\eta\kappa'\delta'$ [ط] لفس الاجير عن $\alpha\eta\eta'$ داود بن يزيد ول[ة] $\alpha\delta\gamma'\delta\eta'$	١٨
[.....] بقطر وسورس سيه بن ابرهيم $\gamma'\iota'$ [.....]	١٩
[.....] بن كيل $\alpha\gamma$	٢٠
[بن سيه العاب	٢١
[سورس بن كيل	٢٢

16. The clerk has cancelled the name بقطر and written / بوله as a correction above it. — 18. Vestiges of the β are still visible.

On recto :

1.].. and the domains and what follows the same course in the *kûra* of al-Fayyûm for the 2nd payment for the year 270 referring to the year two hundred and seventy one.
2. Issue
3. 221 Dînâr
4. [By..... ib]n al-Azhar and Muḥammad b. 'Abdallâh b. al-Azhar for that which they had bought of the vegetable garden of Salmân b. al-Mufaddal 204 $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$
5. vegetable gardens 816 $\frac{1}{6}$
6. $1\frac{1}{24}$ and for the year two hundred and seventy 104
7. [By ar-Ra]bî' ib[n...] ... rî [fo]r himself 35 31 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
8. on behalf of Bahîb and Mône and Biġ, the bishop, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$
9. [.....] ... which Aḥmad b. Muḥammad b. Ṭarafa and Naġâ b. 'Alwân have paid on his behalf.
10. From the tax on sugar-cane:
11. [By] different persons on their behalf 15 14 $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
12.] b. Qorra, the smith, $\frac{1}{3}$ Isma'îl b. 'Umar $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ Dâwid b. Asad $3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$
13.] and his names (?)
14. [for taxpayments trans]ferred to the months of the year 271 : Ibrahîm b. Rudayy $2\frac{1}{4}$ 'Alî b. al-Ḥasan $1\frac{1}{4}$
15.] the domains: $\frac{1}{24}$ The heirs of Ishâq b. Kâmil who (is called) Rauḥ
who (is called) 'Allân $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$

16.] for the for the months of the year 270 : Ishâq b. Kâmil who (is called) 'Allân $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ Rauḥ b. Ibrahîm $\frac{1}{8}$
17. Ishâq b. Kâmil who (is called) Ḥarb $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$
18. ...]ûros $70\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$ Ṭuraib Abû Sinân, the shepherd, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$
19.] on behalf of Sûros, son of Chael, 'Îsâ b. Kâmil on behalf of Sûros, son of Chael, $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$
20.] the journeyman, $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$
21.] [

On verso

1. Saturday, Mechir 5th.
2. The (nome-)capital. By different persons for [them]selves:
3. Maryam, daughter of Munîr, who (is called) Ishâq b. Munîr $1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ $77\frac{1}{8}$ 'Abdallâh b. Asfâye (?) 1] al-Ḥai. [
4. 'Alî on behalf of Muḥammad b. 'Uṭmân and Saudab [
5. 'Abd ar-Raḥmân b. Muḥammad for himself $11\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ Qâsim Duwais on behalf of Sûros b. Chael $\frac{1}{24}$ [
6. 2
7. Ḥafṣ b. Ḥamdûna $\frac{1}{6}$ and on behalf of $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ 'Alî b. Abî 'Ammâd 1 [
8. b. Šur[ahîl?] and on behalf of his company.
9. and for the pasture-tax for the year $\frac{1}{3}$
10. seventy Babâ and Ġirġ[e] $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$

11. Sunday, Mechir 6th.
12. By different persons for themselves:
13. Tâhir b. Munîr $2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ al-Ḥasan b. [.....] $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24}$ ʿĪsâ b. Yaḥyâ and his $2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ Ġaʿfar b. Rabîʿa $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$
b. Ḥalîl. names
14. from U[s]îya (?) Hamdûn b. Yaʿqûb 7(?)
15. Bûle Ibrahîm b. Ġaʿfar 3
16. Lâhôr [[Boqtôr]] $1\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ Lâhôr, son of Bûl[e] $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ the heirs of Muḥammad Muḥammad b.
Yaḥyâ, b. Yûsuf $2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ ʿAbdallâh, the head $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
17. of the guild
18.] [$\frac{1}{3}$... k[... ben] ʿAbbâs [2] $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ [Te]lofas, the journeyman, on behalf of $1\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ Dâwid b. Yazîd $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$, and
to his credit $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ (?)
19.] ... Boqtôr and Sûros Sîya, son of Ibrahîm [.] $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + [.]$
20.] [s]on of Chael $1\frac{2}{3}$
21. s]on of Sîya, the
22.] Sûros b. Chael

On recto :

1. The lost part of the line probably contained two sources of revenue. As to the formula *وما جرى مجرائهما* cf. J. v. KARABACEK, in *WZKM* XI (1897), p. 14 f.; for the transfer of payments to the following year see vol. II, p. 234.

5. Vegetable gardens are mentioned several times in Arabic papyri (cf. n° 269₅, 282₃, P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 625₁, 670₂, PERF n° 597₁₃, 17, 22, in *Ak. Wien Denkschr.* XXXIII [1883], p. 215 f., n° 705_{3f.} in *Archiv Orientalní* VI [1934], p. 387, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3489_{15f.}, 4489₃, 8231₁, P. Wessely A 30₅ [= Ar. III 208], P. Berol. 15165₁, 15180₂).

8. For *هيب* cf. remarks on n° 233_{ra} (p. 76). *بيج*, also occurring in n° 264₄, renders the Coptic name *Ⲫⲏⲥ* (cf. G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, I, pp. 17, 73).

10. For the cultivation of sugar-cane see above, p. 10.

14. The supplement *نقلات* is only tentative. The term *نقلة* clearly designates "transfer" and is presumably applied to monthly instalments or part payments due for the tax of the year 270, which remained unpaid and were therefore transferred to the following financial year.

18. The reading of the shepherd's name is not quite certain. If the last letter is to be taken as a separated Nûn, *سبان* would fit in with characters offered by the archetype.

19. *سورس بن كيل* recurs on verso ll. 5, 19 f., 22.

On verso :

1. *مخير*, also occurring in n° 285₇, P. Berol. 15161 (passim), PERF n° 778_{3, 8} and PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6004₁, is the exact transcription of the Bohairic name of the sixth month of the Coptic year, *ⲙⲉⲭⲓⲣ*, Greek *Μεχρίο*. The Saitic form of the name, *ⲙⲉⲭⲓⲣ*, is rendered in Arabic papyri and elsewhere by *امشير*. Cf. n° 281₃, *P. Monneret Arab.* n° I 2^v [*Isl.* IV/3, p. 253], PERF n° 764₆, 822₄, 1040₂ [fully dotted], PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 631₆, 13812_{3, 5, 7, 11} [*MPER* II/III, 1887, p. 174], P. Berol. 7514₈, 11962_{4, 6}. Cf. AL-MAS'ÛDÎ, *Tanbîh*, *BGA* VIII, p. 216₁₃; AN-NUWAIRÎ, *Nihâya*, I (Cairo, 1923), p. 159₁₅.

10. As to the name *بيا* cf. vol. III, n° 201₁₇ (p. 195).

16. A *محمد بن يوسف* is mentioned also in P. Cair. Inv. n° 233₂ (p. 73) and P. Berol. 15092₅.

18. For *طلفس* cf. p. 51.

14. On the village of *Ûsiya* in the Fayyûm see n° 271₆.

8	س عيسى بن س	ري	[[$\varsigma'\eta'$]]
9			$\varsigma'\eta',\delta'$ γ',δ' $\iota'[\beta]'$
10	زكري الشماس من	ابو قلته	$\iota'\beta'$ [هـ]
11			η',γ' $\delta',[\tau]'$
12	د مقاره اخ		وه [[$\kappa'\delta'$]]
13			η' $\varsigma'\eta'$
14	الشماس صاحب العم	رر	γ' ...
15		اسحق	$\gamma',\varsigma'[\cdot]'\eta'$ $[\cdot]\eta',\gamma'$ اسحق
16			[]

1.]
2. Theodo[r]
3.] 2 [.] Papnûte, originating from Ašmûn
4.] $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{6}$ carat $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ [
5.] 4 [.] Mône, son of A[]ûh $\frac{1}{48}+\frac{1}{48}$ [.] [
6.] [] carat $\frac{1}{2}[+..]+\frac{1}{6}$ carat 1 [] 1 $\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ [
7.] Theodor $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{8}$ [
8.] $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{48}$ 'Isâ b. Sari $[[\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{8}]]$ [
9. $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$ carat $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{4}$ carat $\frac{1}{12}$ [
10.] $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{8}$ Zikrî, the deacon, from Abû Qolt[e] $\frac{1}{12}$ [
11.] ... $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{3}$ carat $\frac{1}{8}+\frac{2}{3}$ carat [

8. $\varsigma'\eta'$ at the end of the line are crossed out by the clerk. — 10. Ms. [4] . $\iota'\beta'$ at the end of the line is written in brown ink. — 11. γ is almost completely destroyed, but the vestiges preserved suit the reading quite well. — 12. $\kappa'\delta'$ are crossed out for deletion. — 13. The reading of the first two figures is not certain but probable. — 14. There are illegible vestiges of about five letters. — 15. The letter following η' is no longer recognizable. With the exception of γ' the reading of the group of figures preceding اسحق is far from certain. Owing to the bad state of preservation, the group of figures concluding the line is no longer legible. — 16. The long horizontal stroke ending in Alif and the following letter, of which only the top is preserved, are in brown ink.

12.] $\frac{1}{4}$ Maqâre, his brother $\left[\left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \right] [] [$
 13.] $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $[$
 14.][]... , the deacon, headman of al-..... $\frac{1}{3}$... $[$
 15.] ..[] $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat, $\frac{1}{2} + [] + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat, Ishâq[] ..[] $[$
 16.] ..[] â... $[$

3. For *بنوته*, which is a variant form of *بنوده*, see vol. I, p. 190. As to the *nisba* *الاشموني* cf. above n° 221₄ (p. 26).

10. *ابوقاته* is perhaps to be identified with Nag'a Abou Qalteh, south-south-west of Benî Hâlid and south-south-east of Deir Abû Fâne, in the district of al-Ušmûnain. See G. DARESSY, *Abousir d'Achmounein*, *ASA* XIX (1920), p. 156 map.

14. The locality referred to here and the name of which is unfortunately mutilated, is unknown.

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(Pl. X)

List of payments made by different persons for amelioration
in the year 249 A.H.

Inv. n° 162. 249 A.H. (24th February, 863, to 13th February, 864 A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 22.2 × 28.5 cm. The recto is covered with 16 lines of a list of payments by individuals on account of expenses for amelioration in the *kûra* of Ašmûn and Antinoë, written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points are occasionally added. The back bears remnants of a line, apparently the address, in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres. The leaf was folded parallel to the lines from bottom to top, the widths of the successive folds being: 2 + 2 + 2 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.5 + 2.5 + 2.6 + 2.4 cm.

Place of discovery probably al-Ušmûnain.

The leaf is tattered at the top and dilapidated, and the fibres are so frequently split that many points must remain doubtful in the first three lines. Nevertheless, the greater part of the text (ll. 4-16) is in good condition.

- ١ [—] ح
- ٢ عبد الرحيم [م] ن انصني دينريحي بن الحسن والقسم بن نصر من انصني دينر [] ٥٠٠٠٠٠٠ من ابو جرجه ثلث دينرا دينرا
- ٣ عباس بن الوليد وا [] ٠٠ ثلثة الدنانير سسسته الـ [] من الا [] ثلثة [] ي دينر حسان من الضيعة دينر وربع
- ٤ بلبس من انصني دينر موسى بن س [] ريو م [ن الم] دينة دينرا زكري بن شبيب دينر
- ٥ رميه من ابى جرجه دينرين وثلث دينرا احمد بن ٠٠١٠ [] ر من المدينة خمسة الدنانير اسمعيل دليل سيفة دينر
- ٦ اسحق الازرق الحائك من المنية ثلثة الدنانير مزارع سيفة ستة الدنانير سويس بن مونة من المدينة دينر
- ٧ اسباط بن الخردل من انصني اربعة الدنانير الفجال دينر مرقوره الخولى من المدينة دينر
- ٨ دراج من قلنديون دينرا احمد البطرون من قلنديون دينرين يحنس الخولى من سرين سبعة الدنانير

1. All but the bend of a ح is lost of this line. — 2. After the gap are vestiges of ± 6 letters. — 3. Of the place-name after the second taxpayer at the beginning of the line only parts of a short vertical stroke (ا ?) and of a *hasta* are preserved. Of the calling following سسسته only the article(?) survives. The two following names and amounts are almost completely destroyed; دينر at the end is written above the line. — 4. Ms. بلبس. I do not venture to decipher the patronymic following موسى. — 5. Ms. سيفه. — 6. Ms. سيفه. — 7. The exaggerated word دينر has been inserted above the line.

- ٩ ابو مصلاح عن بقايا ازهر بن سوار اربعة الدنانير هميسه من ابو جرجه سدس دينرا الماس بن شبيب دينرين
 ١٠ بجميع ذلك خمسين دينرا وسدس دينر الذى اخذ في عمارة سنة تسع واربعين وماتين
 ١١ مزارع مقطول الفتح من اهل بسودة على يدى جرجه الحارس وسليمن بن بني ثلثة عشرة دينرا
 ١٢ وجميع اصطلاح من الناس
 ١٣ زكرى من هور دينر مونه من معلد نصف دينر بيسه نواهه دينر زفر بن سعيد دينرين
 ١٤ كيل ومرقس بن ترشن من قلنديون دينرين فصاص وهور من قلنديون دينر قلته حول كاله من قلنديون دينرا [[برهيم الشماس]]
 ١٥ ابرهيم الشماس من قلنديون دينرين حمر احمد بن يعقوب البطرون نصف دينر ابو قير جرجه من قلنديون دينر
 ١٦ ببدوله ملى من المدينة دينرين متاوس من منهلاده دينر يقفيس من منهلاده دينر ونصف دينر

11. Yâ in ى takes the points within the bend. — 13. Ms. بيسه. — 14. Ms. ترشن. مهراف is added above the line. ابرهيم الشماس is only faintly visible. Evidently the scribe repeated this name by inadvertence in the following line. When he noticed his error, he washed out the first entry. — 16. Ms. يقفيس. For Fâ, having one dot below, cf. CPR III, 1/1, p. 71.

1.
2. 'Abd ar-Raḥī[m b.], originating from Anṣinâ, one dînâr. [Ya]hyâ b. [al-]Ḥasan and al-Qâsim b. Naṣr, originating from Anṣinâ, one dînâr, [].....e originating from Abû Ğirġe, a third of a dînâr.
3. 'Abbâs b. al-Walîd and A[]..., three dînârs. Sisinne, the [], originating from al-A[.....], two thir]ds of a dînâr. Ḥassân, originating from the estate, one dînâr and a quarter of a dînâr.
4. Balbos, originating from Anṣinâ, one dînâr. Mûsâ b. ...[.]..., originating from the capital, one dînâr. Zikrî b. Šabîb, one dînâr.
5. Remiya, originating from Abu Ğirġe, two dînârs and a third of a dînâr. Aḥmad b. ...[.]..., originating from the capital, five dînârs. Isma'îl, the guide of Sîfa, one dînâr.
6. Ishâq, the grey-eyed, the weaver, originating from al-Miniya, three dînârs. A cultivator from Sîfa, six dînârs. Sawîros, son of Mône, originating from the capital, one dînâr.
7. Asbât b. al-Ḥardal, originating from Anṣinâ, four dînârs. Al-Faġġâl, one dînâr. Merqûre, the guardian, originating from the capital, one dînâr.
8. Darrâġ, originating from Qalandiyûn, one dînâr. Aḥmed, the *patronus*, originating from Qalandiyûn, two dînârs, Yoḥannes, the gardener, originating from Sirrain(?), seven dînârs.
9. Abû Muṣliḥ on account of the arrears of Azhar b. Siwâr, four dînârs. Homîse, originating from Abû Ğirġe, a sixth of a dînâr. Almâs b. Šabîb, two dînârs.
10. The total amount thereof (makes) fifty dînârs and a sixth of a dînâr, which have been taken in for the amelioration of the year two hundred and forty-nine.
11. A cultivator from Maqtûl. Al-Faṭḥ of the people of Bšôde through Ğirġe, the guardian, and Sulaimân, son of Banâ, thirteen dînârs.
12. And on all (this) people had agreed(?).
13. Zikrî, originating from Hûr, one dînâr. Mône, originating from Ma'lad (?), one half of a dînâr. Bîsa Nawâhe(?) one dînâr. Zufar b. Sa'îd, two dînârs.
14. Chael and Morqos, son of Taršan(?), originating from Qalandiyûn, two dînârs..... and Hôr, originating from Qalandiyûn, one dînâr. Qolte Ḥôl Kamâle(?), originating from Qalandiyûn, one dînâr.

15. Ibrahîm, the deacon, originating from Qalandiyûn, two dînârs.....(?)
 Aḥmad b. Ya'qûb, the *patronus*, a half of a dînâr. Abuqîr Ğirĝe, originating from Qalandiyûn, one dînâr.

16. Babadûle Malî(?), originating from the capital, two dînârs. Matthew, originating from Manhellâde, one dînâr. Jacob (Yaqufîs), originating from Manhellâde, one dînâr and a half of a dînâr.

2. For the town of Anṣinâ (Ἀντινόου) see J. MASPERO and G. WIET, *Matériaux pour servir à la géographie de l'Égypte*, pp. 25-27 and E. AMÉLI-NEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, pp. 48-51. An exhaustive description of the ruins of the ancient town has been given by E. JOMARD, *Description d'Antinoë* in *Description de l'Égypte* tom. II (Paris, 1818), Chapt. xv (cf. *op. cit.* tom. iv, Planches 55-61)⁽¹⁾. I cite here only the passage which concerns the ruins of the Coptic town, built after the decay of the ancient Ἀντινόου, about 300 mètres south of the Roman ruins: "Au sud et à trois ou quatre cents mètres d'Antinoë est un espace couvert des ruines, presque aussi grand que la ville Romaine elle-même: il est bordé, d'un côté, par le Nil et par quelques dattiers, et des trois autres côtés, soit par une enceinte, soit par les sables. Aucun bâtiment ne s'y rencontre, si ce n'est les ruines d'une église vers le nord; mais les décombres sont remplis de maisons de briques ruinées, de voûtes et de murailles, et aussi d'une multitude de tombeaux. A la construction des murs et à l'espèce des matériaux, on reconnoît bientôt l'ouvrage des Chrétiens. La ville paroît ruinée depuis quatre ou cinq siècles. Les Qobtes rapportent qu'elle fut construite après la ruine d'Antinoë. Le village qui subsiste encore auprès, sous le nom de Deyr Abou-Hennys est le reste de l'ancienne population Chrétienne, qui a habité cette ancienne ville"

There is no doubt that this Coptic town is the same as انصني, mentioned frequently in the papyri (*P. Ryl. Arab.* I, n° 13₂ [p. 9], *P. Heid.* III, n° 22₂ [p. 104], *P. Berol.* 13352₂ [*ZA* xxii, 1908, p. 150], *PER Inv. Ar. Pap.* 3327₄ [المدينة], 3175₄, *Inv. Chart. Ar.* 8011), which was the capital of a *kûra* recorded as independent, but which was nevertheless temporarily joined with the *kûra* of Ašmûn (cf. the details given by the present writer in his *Probleme der arabischen Papyrusforschung* I, p. 388 f. and vol. II, p. 154).

1. Cf. also A. v. PROKESCH, *Erinnerungen aus Aegypten and Kleinasien* I (Wien, 1829), pp. 121-133.

There is no locality, called Abû Ġirġe, in the lists of place-names of the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain. Perhaps Abû Ġirġâ, situated in the district of al-Bahnasâ (cf. IBN AL-ĠĠ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 159_{12ff.}, S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte par Abd-Allatif*, p. 685, n° 5) is meant.

4. The name بلبس corresponds to Βάλβος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 71. المدينة (the capital) obviously means the town of Ašmûn.

5. رميه renders probably a Coptic shortened form of ϣερεμιας. Analogous names are to be found in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.* I, p. 110. سيفه is an unknown locality.

6. For المنية cf. J. MASPERO ET G. WIET, *Matériaux pour servir à la géographie de l'Égypte*, pp. 204–207. Al-Miniya in the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain recurs in n° 275₁₂, P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 706_{16, 18, 22}, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 4455₁.

8. Besides دراج, the vocalization دُرَاج would also be possible, according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 199. For the village of Qalandiyûn see vol. II, p. 82f. To the instances quoted there can now be added PERF n° 1142₁, 1223₆, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 4431₁, and P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 625₈, Ta'rîh n° 2166 g₇. On بطرون, the exact transcription of πατρων, see the article *Griechische und lateinische Verwaltungstermini im arabischen Ägypten* by the present writer in *Chronique d'Égypte*, 1932, p. 283f. The dotting of the place-name سرين is tentative; the site of this locality is unknown.

9. The patronymic سوار may be read سَوَار or سَوَار; cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 281.

10. As to the meaning of عمارة, also occurring in P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 579₁, cf. vol. II, p. 64. Perhaps the State had undertaken some public work for which the individuals who benefited therefrom were assessed, with their consent, in a special levy which was collected through the tax-office in Ašmûn.

11. For the village of Maqtûl see vol. II, p. 46. بسودة (undotted in the original) may perhaps be identified with μωωτε, occurring in CPR II, n° 118₁ (p. 101), which is reckoned by J. KRALL among the dependencies of the Hermopolite nome and corresponds to the modern ابشادة (cf. vol. I, p. 218). But the fact that this last name is already used in Arabic papyri (cf. n° 274₁₀, P. Ryl. Arab. III n° 114₁₀ [p. 26, dat. 250 A.H.], PERF n° 1075₆ [MPER II/III, 1887, p. 166], PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3367 A, l. 1) about the time that the present list was drafted, seems not to argue in favour of the afore-mentioned identification, which may therefore be regarded as purely conjectural.

بنی is probably to be taken as a composition of πα and πα (cf. Νά in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 223 and ἀπαπα in *CPR* II, n° 72, [p. 71]). The same name recurs in P. Berol. 15133^v (بنی ابلا).

13. For the village of Hûr cf. vol. II, p. 43. مبلد is an unknown locality. On بلسه cf. vol. I, p. 236. The patronymic بواهه recurs in PERF n° 739^v (فلو بواهه), but I do not venture to suggest any equation.

14. I do not know an equivalent for برشن. The names معراف and فاص are obscure. For حول (حوا) cf. above, p. 19.

16. سدوله is probably compounded of πα and Πατόλε (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 289); the dotting بيدوله may, therefore, be suggested. If the last letter of the patronymic is to be taken as Yâ, a short form of the name Μάλλιος (Μάλιος cf. F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 203) could be considered. For متاوس (Matthew) cf. vol. I, p. 190. يقفيس probably corresponds to Ἰακῶπις, a variant form of Ἰάκωβος (cf. F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 145). The locality of منهلاده is otherwise unknown. The name seems to have arisen by composition from ⲙⲉⲁⲛ and the Coptic form of the proper name Ἑλλάδης (cf. F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 98).

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(Pl. XI)

Leaf of an account-book; the payments recorded fall under six heads.

Inv. n° 224. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 22 × 23 cm. The recto contains 15 lines running parallel to the horizontal fibres. The verso is inscribed with 16 lines at right-angles to the vertical fibres. Both texts are in black ink and show an inelegant cursive *Nashî*. Diacritical points are but sparingly added.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is perforated and broken at the right and left sides. It is not clear how much is lost at the right side on recto, and a comparison with the headings on verso indicates that the entries headed النخل and القرط have completely disappeared at the left side. The back shows a blank margin of 7 cm. upon the left side, while the right side of the column, containing the taxpayers names, is gone. Line 7 is checked by a short oblique stroke at the left (cf. p. 5).

On recto:

- ١ عدد المثلة المروج الحالية المراعى
- ٢ دينر دينر دينر دينر دينر
- ٣ [سى ادى مرقوره الاشتم • $\iota\beta'$ $\iota\beta'$ $\iota\beta'$ •
- ٤ دينر دينر ادى بلوته الخزان عن نفسه η'' η'' η''
- ٥ ادى هميسة الاشتم عن اناس شتى $\eta\eta'$ $\eta\eta'$ a • •
- ٦ منه عن يحنس الكرام η'
- ٧ / وعن نفسه $\iota\beta'$ ادرتينه $\iota\beta'$
- ٨ سصرا • $\iota\beta'$ بجوش الكرام $\iota\beta'$
- ٩ شنوده قرا $\iota\beta''$ وعن موسى γ''
- ١٠ ادى سسنه هلس η' η' • •
- ١١ ادى يحنس ابلهيوه $\iota\beta'$ $\iota\beta'$ $\iota\beta'$ • $\iota\beta'$
- ١٢] • η'
- ١٣ ادى يحنس الشماس] $\iota\beta'$ $\iota\beta'$
- ١٤ ادى [•] وهيوه الصباغ $\iota\beta'$ •]
- ١٥ فذلك
- ١٦] $\alpha\iota\beta'$ $\alpha\iota\beta'$

On verso:

عدد المئلة المروج الجالية المراعى النخل القرط	[	١
دينر دينر دينر دينر دينر دينر	[	٢
$\kappa'\delta'$ η' • • η' η' • $\gamma\gamma'$ $\gamma\gamma'$	ب[	٣
$\epsilon'\beta'\mu'\eta'$ $\epsilon'\beta'!!$ $\epsilon'\beta'!!$	ب[-	٤
• • $\kappa'\delta'!!$ $\kappa'\delta'!!$ $\gamma\gamma'$ $\gamma\gamma'$	ب[-	٥
$\eta'!!$ • $\kappa'\delta'$ $\kappa'\delta'$	[	٦
$\gamma\gamma'$ $\epsilon'\beta'$ $\epsilon'\beta'$ $\kappa'\delta'$ η' η'	و[-	٧
$[\eta]'$ η' η'		٨
$\gamma\gamma'$ / ... • • η' η'	ح[	٩
• $\epsilon'\beta'$ $\epsilon'\beta'$	[	١٠
$\epsilon'\eta'$ $\epsilon'\eta'$	[	١١
$\gamma\gamma'$ $\gamma\gamma'$		
!! $\alpha\epsilon'\beta'$ $\alpha\epsilon'\beta'$ • • • •	[	١٢
بر[١] برهميم $\epsilon'\beta'$		١٣
ب[$\epsilon'\beta'$ يحنس النزاع $\gamma\gamma'$	[	١٤
$\epsilon'\kappa'\delta'$	[
_____ $\alpha\epsilon'$	[	١٥
$\gamma\gamma'$		١٦

1. Ms. القرط . النخل (undotted) was corrected from النخل , repeated by the clerk inadvertently. — 7. The figure following $\kappa'\delta'$ is not plain. — 8. Only the *hasta* and the oblique stroke of η' have survived in the third column. The fraction of the carat in the following entry is no longer discernible. — 9. The entries in the last four columns are almost completely faded. — 12. The cursive letters at the beginning are obscure.

On recto :

1.	number of pieces	garden - tax	tax on meadows	poll-tax	pasture- tax
2.	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr
3.	]sî Merqûre, the fine-nosed, has paid • Dînâr]r Dînâr	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	•
4.	• Bilôte, the treasurer, has paid for himself	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{96}$	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$	•
5.	Homîse, the fine-nosed, has paid for differentper sons	1	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	•
6.	thereof (is) for Yoḥannes, the vintner $\frac{1}{8}$				
7.	and for himself $\frac{1}{6}$ Adratîne $\frac{1}{12}$				
8.	S $\frac{1}{12}$, Begôš, the vintner $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat				
9.	Šanûda Qarâ $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{96}$ and for Mûsâ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{96}$				
10.	Sisinne Helis(?) has paid	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	•	•
11.	Yoḥannes Abalaheu has paid	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	•	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
12.		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$	•	[
13.	Yoḥannes, the deacon, had paid	$\frac{1}{6}$ carat	$\frac{1}{6}$ carat	[
14.	[...]uheu, the dyer, has paid	$\frac{1}{6}$ carat	•	[
15.	That makes :				
16.		$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	[

On verso :

1.	] number of pieces	garden- tax	tax on meadows	poll-tax	pasture-tax	tax on palms	tax on trefoil
2.	] Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr	Dînâr
3.	]... •	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat	•	•	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat	$\frac{1}{24}$
4.	]...	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$			$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	
5.	]...	$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat	$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$	[] •	•		
6.	]...	$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$	•		$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$	
7.	...]û	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$[\frac{1}{6}] + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{96}$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ carat
8.	] $\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$[\frac{1}{8}]$			

9. ...] $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat ... • ... / $\frac{1}{6}$ carat
10.] $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ •
11.] $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat $\frac{1}{6}$ carat
12. ...].... $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$ $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{96}$
13. b. I]brahîm $\frac{1}{12}$
14. ...] .. $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) $\frac{1}{6}$, Yohannes, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$
the dwarf,
15. 71 $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$.
16. $3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{48}$

On recto :

1. As to the signification of عدد cf. E.W. LANE, *An Arabic-English Lexicon*, p. 1970. The same expression recurs in n° 285₅, P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 261₁^v, 1400; PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3090 a₁^r, 3090 a₁^v; P. Berol. 15068^r, ^v, 15155₁₄, 15165₁^v. The garden-tax (المئة or المئال) also occurs in n° 241₁^v (p. 109), 282₃, P. Berol. 15077₅^v, 15140₄^r. For the tax on meadows (*murûğ*) cf. A. GROHMANN, *Probleme der arabischen Papyrusforschung*, II, pp. 133, 145.

6. As to the calling كرام cf. vol. I, p. 254.

7. The name of the second taxpayer is perhaps to be read ادرتینه , which could represent the transcription of a Coptic form of Ἀργαῖνος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 65.

8. The first name is obscure.

9. For قرا cf. vol. I, p. 242.

10. For هلس cf. vol. III, n° 203₁₂ (p. 204).

11. As J. v. KARABACEK has already shown in *MPER* II/III (1887), p. 168, ابلهيوه , which recurs in PERF n° 1092₂, is a contraction for ابا لهيوه , rendering the Coptic name ανα λαρχη. Cf. بلهيو in vol. I, p. 190.

12. The reading الشماس is far from certain. We encounter a يحنس in n° 282₇, PERF n° 795₂ and P. Cair. B. É. Inv. 354₄, but his identification with the person mentioned here is very doubtful.

13. The name هيوه , which reappears in قلته هيوه , *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 6, col. b, l. 7 (p. 135, unpointed) corresponds to the well known Coptic name ϣηϣ (masculine), cf. G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, p. 33.

On verso :

1. As the name denotes, النخل evidently means a tax on palm-trees. It is to be found frequently in tax-registers and tax-receipts (النخل : P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 261^v, P. Ryl. Arab. XII n° 11₁₁ [p. 139 erroneously المحل], PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 194₁ [Archiv Orientální VI, 1934, p. 386], 3106₁, P. Berol. 15077₄, 15131₄, 15187₄ P. Wessely Ar. III 244₃. عن النخل : PERF n° 909₅ [Archiv Orientální VI, 1934, p. 390], 910₅, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 1298₃, P. Berol. 15123₆, من النخل : PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3147₁, 3613₄, P. Berol. 2519₈, P. Ryl. Arab. VII n° 14₆ [p. 68]. النخلة : PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3094₁). It may correspond to the φοινικ (ōvov) rate in P. Ryl. II, p. 251. Cf. P. Lond. IV, p. 250 note on line 47. The fact that in PERF n° 813_{2/3}, 910_{5/6} PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 10151₁₂, P. Berol. 15127₅, this tax is named خراج النخل, shows that we have to do with a special form of land tax, whereas النخل is contrasted with الخراج in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 194₁, P. Berol. 2519₈ and 15123₆. Palm-groves, vine-land and legumenous plants (خضر) were taxed at a different rate from arable land sown with wheat or barley, according to authorities such as YAḤYĀ IBN ĀDAM and others (cf. A. GROHMANN, *Probleme der arabischen Papyrusforschung*, II, p. 142).

The evidence of PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3147 indicates that a fixed rate of $1 + \frac{1}{6}$ carat was levied on each palm-tree.

For قُرْط see above, p. 64f. خراج الاقراط is mentioned in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8569₄, خراج الخضر والاقراط ibid. n° 10151₁₃, and خراج القوط in P. Ryl. Arab. VII n° 19₄ (p. 71).

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(Pl. XII)

Taxing list.

Inv. n° 261. IIIrd Century of the Hīgra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 13 × 18 cm. On the recto there are 15 lines of a list of payments made on behalf of different persons, written in black ink parallel to the horizontal fibres. Three hands may be distinguished. The main part of the list is in a clear, regular, somewhat stiff *Nashī* (hand A), pointing to the beginning of the IIIrd Century of the Hīgra, but the sub-entries in l. 5 and on the margins in l. 14, as well as the checking marks at the left of the first column, are written in a somewhat darker ink by a second clerk (B), using a fine

pen. Furthermore, the entries under the heading العيون seem to be made by a third hand (C) and in a different ink. The back bears 16 lines of a list of payments, written in black ink in a regular hand (D), at right-angles to the vertical fibres. Here, too, the check marks at the left are obviously added by a different hand (E). Both texts are entirely destitute of diacritical points.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus breaks off directly after line 14. Judging from the verso, a considerable part of the text is lost at the left. Of the text on the reverse the openings of the lines which contained the taxpayers' names are lost and the ink is much faded.

On recto :

العيون ١	
دينر ديار	الصرف ٢
٠ ١٥	٣ على يدى جبريل بن محمد عن اناس ش
٠ ١٥	٤ منه عن ابراهيم بن بيب ابليله $\alpha\eta'$ وعن هميسة بن قزمان وابن تنوس $\alpha\gamma'\kappa'\delta'$
بالمدينة	٥ نفسه $\gamma\iota'\beta'$ $\beta\delta'$ وعن مقاره بن مونه $\gamma\iota'\beta'$ $\alpha\delta'\kappa'\delta'$
وأیضا	٦ وعن ببا وهميسه النجار α وعن قزمان عليج وابنه $\beta\delta'$
	٧ $\alpha\iota'\beta'\delta'$ $\beta\delta'$
وأیضا	٨ وعن بجوش بن بمون الصباغ α وعن بقطر بن موسى بنتاس $\beta\eta'$
٠ ١٥	٩ $\alpha\eta'$ $\alpha\delta'$ $\kappa'\delta'$
	١٠ وعن أبيمه بن مينا الفروح α وعن اببولة بن سويرس ايوب $\kappa'\delta'$
	١١ $\alpha\eta'$ δ' γ'

3. Ms. شتى. The mutilated unit at the end of the line is no longer legible.—

4. Ms. منه. Only the oblique stroke has survived of the unit. — 5. $\gamma\iota'\beta'$ is in a darker coloured ink and by another hand. — 10. Ms. المروح (cf. above, p. 91).

- ١٢ وعن ابن سلمون اتناس $\times \iota' \beta' \eta'$ وعن بروس بن بطرس اتاس $\times \delta' \varsigma'$
- ١٣ η' $\varsigma' \eta'$
- ١٤ [م قصة وعن أبلیده بن بوفیم عن أخوته $\times \gamma \iota' \beta'$ وعن زرع الوالدة وغير ذلك $\times \theta \varsigma'$
- ١٥ . "

15. Nothing but traces of a unit followed by two oblique strokes and vestiges of there letters have survived of this line.

On recto :

			Gold-coins [
1.			Dînâr Dî[nâr
2.	Conversion charge.		
3.	By Gibrîl b. Muḥammad on behalf of different persons	14	.]
4.	Thereof (is) on behalf of Ibrahîm, son of Bîb Ibolîde, $1\frac{1}{8}$	and on behalf of Homîse, son of Quzmân, and the son of Tanôs $1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{2}{3}$ carat	
5.	for himself $3\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{3}$ carat, $2\frac{1}{4}$, and on behalf of Maqâre, son of Mône, $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	in the capital [
6.	and on behalf of Babâ and Homîse, the carpenter, 1	and on behalf of Quzmân 'Alîğ (?) and his son $2\frac{1}{4}$ and once more [
7.	$1\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	[
8.	and on behalf of Begôš, son of Bamûn, the dyer, 1	and on behalf of Boqtor, son of Mûsâ Bantalos, $2\frac{1}{8}$ and once more [
9.	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$ // $\cdot \frac{1}{24}$ [
10.	and on behalf of Ebîme, son of Mînâ, the happy, 1	and on behalf of Ababûle, son of Suwairos Ayûb, $6\frac{1}{24}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ carat	
11.	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
12.	and on behalf of Ibn Salmôn Atanâs $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{3}$ carat	and on behalf of Parûs, son of Butrus Atâs, $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat	
13.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	
14.	] ... petition. And on behalf of Ibolîde, son of Bû Fîm, for his brothers $3\frac{1}{12}$	and on behalf of the seed land of the mother and others $9\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	
15.	..	.....

4. **بيب** is a variant spelling of the name **فيف**, **فيب**, on which cf. vol. III, n° 186₂ (p. 152). Cf. also **Βίβιος** in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 76. As to **ابليده**, see vol. I, p. 64. The name recurs in P. Wessely A 179₂₅^r.

The name **سوس**, recurring in PERF n° 629₄, is probably to be read **تنوس**, this being the exact transcription of **τανος** in a Coptic deed of sale published by J. KRALL, *WZKM* II (1888), p. 34, l. 65 (cf. G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, p. 96, who takes the view that it is a shortened form of **σαννιανος**). Or the reading may equally well be **نتوس**, corresponding to **τίτος** (**Títtos**) in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 439, or **بتوس** rendering **Βίτος** (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 466, p. 223).

5. For the two possibilities of reading the name **مونه** cf. vol. III, n° 168₂ (p. 94).

6. For **يبا** see vol. III, n° 201₁₇ (p. 195).

8. **بتلس** is obviously another spelling of the name **بنطلس** in vol. I, p. 96

10. For the nickname **الفروح** cf. above, p. 38.

12. For **اتاس**, occurring dotted in PERF n° 648₄ and partially pointed in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 960₅ (**اتاس**), cf. vol. II p. 62 f. and *MPER* II/III (1887), p. 166 (**اتاس هميسه**). Besides **اتاس**, which name is an exact transcription of **Ἀτᾶς** in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 63, **اناس**, a shortened form of **ανασιος** (*BKU* n° 51₆), is also possible. **سلمون** is exactly **Σαλμων** in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 358; **بروس** renders obviously **Παροῦς** or **Παρόš** (cf. F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 280). The name is of relatively rare occurrence in the papyri. For instances I can only quote P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 285₆.

14. As to the significance of **قصة** cf. M. AMARI, *I diplomî Arabi del R. Archivio Fiorentino* (Firenze, 1863), p. 492 ("memoria, petizione"). The word is found occasionally in the papyri (PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 913 [minute]; 219, cf. *ÖMFO* XI [1885], p. 160; 8993 [ibid.]; Inv. Chart. Ar. 25611; P. Berol. 8061₁).

It seems that the taxpayer concerned here had presented a petition, probably for remittance of part of his tax-quota, to which the clerk refers

in the marginal notation. The reading of the name بوفيم, which also occurs in P. Wessely 1252₅, is tentative. If this interpretation of the group of letters بوفيم, offered by the archetype, is correct, the name is to be regarded as a composition of بو (cf vol. I, p. 154) and فيم (ϣιμ), which may be a short spelling of the Greek name Εὐφρημος (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 115). Cf. ϣιμια, the Coptic form of Εὐφρημία, in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, I, p. 96.

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Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

Inv. n^o 196. IIIrd Century of the Higra (IXth Century A. D.).

Light yollowish-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 7×11.2 cm. On the recto there are three lines of Greek figures, arranged in 6 columns written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. On the back 7 lines from a list of individual payments are written in black ink at right-angles to the vertical fibres. Diacritical points are entirely missing.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is in good condition as far as it is preserved. Broken off at the left side and bottom.

The present list is perhaps a rough draft of a report which was made monthly by the collector to his superior officer.

۱	یوم ذی الحجة ۵	
۲		
۳	ادی شنودة بن مساعمر بضیاع ورثة مجد	α γ' ι' β' δ ε... η η'
۴	من احمد بن مرزوق	
۵	ξ ζ γ' η'	ι ε ι' β' β η
۶	α η η'	η' δ
۷	β ادی ا... [ن] [ن] ع... [ن] ا	κ' δ' [ι]' β' []

3. The blotted character at the beginning of the line looks like final Hâ but belongs perhaps to a Greek figure. Between ε and γη' two blotted illegible figures are recognizable. — 6. η' is a correction, but apparently in the same hand as the other figures. — 7. Only fragments of words are preserved, the lower portions of the characters being broken off.

1. Wednesday, Du'l-Ḥiġġa 6th
2. [
3. Šanûda, son of Munâġî (?), (residing) in the estates of the
 heirs of Muḥammad, has paid $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ 5[..<] $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$
4. from Aḥmad b. Marzûq (?)
5. $67\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$ $12\frac{2}{3}$ $15\frac{1}{12}$
6. $1\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
7. 2 A b[en] has paid on behalf of A. . [$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{24}$]

d

Lists of taxpayers with individual payments
the nature of which is obscure

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Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

Inv. n° 263 b. IIIrd Century of the Hīra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 8.6×8.8 cm. On the recto 8 lines are written at right-angles to the horizontal fibres in black ink in a current hand without diacritical dots, but Sīn is occasionally provided with a slanting dash. The back bears fragments of three lines appertaining to a tax-account, written by a second clerk in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment comes from the middle of the list and is broken off on all sides and perforated.

On recto :

- | | |
|---|---|
| اصه [طفن زكري عن اناس شتي] | ١ |
| دينر β] | ٢ |
| [ادى بلهيوه بهوه على يديه عن اناس شتي] | ٣ |
| منه عن ثيدر η δ' 5 / شيشه-٤ | ٤ |
| برموده الشماس []' | ٥ |
| اب[نة] القمس []' η' . | ٦ |
| [ادى ثيدر مسيس عن نف-]-٤ | ٧ |
| [ادى هيوا الارملة عن نف-]-٤ | ٨ |

On verso :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| عن [١] لمثال على بن اسباط . . | ١ |
| دينر دينر رو- | ٢ |
|]/ [] | ٣ |

On recto:

1. Is]tafan Zikrî on behalf of dif[ferent] persons [
2.] dînâr 2½ [
3.] Piliheu Paheu has paid by his hands on behalf of dif[ferent] persons [
4.] from him for Theodor 8 6½. Šiš[e
5.] Barmûde, the deacon, [] ... [
6.] the dau[ght]er of al-Qomes ⅛ + [] ... [
7.] Theodor Moses has paid for [him]self [
8.] Hêwâ, the widow, has paid for [her]self [

On verso:

1. For the garden-tax 'Alî b. Asbât .. [
2. Dînâr Dînâr ... [
3. 113⅔ + ⅛ [] [

On recto:

3. For the name بلهيوه cf. vol. I, p. 190, for رهوه cf. vol. III, n° 176₄ (p. 128).
4. As to the name شيشه cf. vol. III, n° 203₂ (p. 203).
5. As to the personal name برموده cf. vol. III, p. 193. The name is checked by an oblique stroke here and in the following line.
6. For the name القمس cf. ϰομσος in P. Reinisch A (J. KRALL, WZKM, II, 1888, p. 34, l. 68).
7. The two short oblique strokes recurring in the following line denote that there was no entry. Cf. p. 13.
8. هيوه , spelled هيوه in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 6₉ (p. 135 المولدة هيوه) , renders the well-known name Eŷa.

On verso:

1. As to the garden-tax cf. above n° 238₁ (p. 99). For the name أسباط cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, III, p. 562₁₁.

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Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their tax-payments.

Inv. n° 234. IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 8.5×24 cm. On the recto 8 lines of an incomplete list of names with numerals opposite each are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres, continued apparently by the same hand on the back, where only four lines, running parallel to the vertical fibres, have survived. The papyrus was originally folded parallel to the lines.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is in a very bad state of preservation, torn off at the top and perforated.

The papyrus has lost at the opening of the lines in recto at least \pm 5 letters and breaks off directly after line 7. The entries in lines 3, 6f. on the recto and the amounts on the verso are checked by an oblique stroke.

On recto:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| — ه — [—] — نفس | ل [ع] ن [١ |
| α • ه — نفس | [الس] حق عن نفس [٢ |
| | [منه عن نفسه ٥٨ وعن سنون بن ليوه ٥٩] ٣ |
| /α α α ه — نفس | [الس] يمين الشماس عن نفس [٤ |
| | [ور] ٥ |
| /β'β' α ه — نفس | [دود] ه عن نفس . . . [٦ |
| /β'β'β'α β ه — نفس | [ده] عن نفس [٧ |
| | [دس] ٨ |

On recto:

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---|
| 1.]..... 1 [f]or himself | | | |
| 2.] I[s]aac for himself | • | 1 | |
| 3.]..... for himself $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ and on behalf of Sanôn,
son of Laeu, $\frac{1}{6}$ | | | |
| 4. Sula]imân, the deacon, for himself | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 |
| 5.] wîr (?) | | | |
| 6.]..... Ql[ûd]e for himself | 1 | | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$ |
| 7.]..... for himself | 2 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24}$ |
| 8.] dis ... [| | | |

3. سنون is the exact transcription of Σάνων in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 362. The same name is to be found in PERF n° 720₆, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6007₄. ليوه renders probably Λαήου, Λαήϋ (ibid., col. 191).

6. قلوده corresponds to a Coptic short form of the name Claudius (cf. ΚΛΟΤΙ in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, I, p. 105). It recurs in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XI n° 19₁₉ (p. 129) and PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8346.

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(Pl. XIII)

Fragments of two lists of taxpayers, with the amount of tax following each, arranged topographically.

Inv. n° 207. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish brown, tolerably fine papyrus, two fragments. A 14.3×18.2 cm, B 19.8×17.3 cm. Both fragments, joined together, measure after the restoration due to Dr. H. IBSCHER, 31×21 cm.

The list on recto (20 lines) is written in black ink by the clear, vigorous hand of a practised penman at right-angles to the horizontal fibres, the list on verso (30 lines in three columns) is written in a good, somewhat stiff *Nashî*, in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres. Diacritical points are missing.

Place of discovery probably al-Bahnasâ.

The papyrus is in a bad state of preservation, perforated and broken off on all sides.

Several taxpayers have been crossed out; they probably died during the current tax-year (cf. n° 245).

On recto :

١	[ر] — [] — له .. [محمد بن ..]
٢	ابو [ناصر] — ج — نادۃ $\beta' \nu'$ — صلح مولى ابى شعيب []
٣	[..] [بن ولي] — د $\varsigma' \eta'$ — نادر قير ح — []
٤	[عبد السلام بن جعفر] $\alpha \delta$ — حاجب بن ح — []
٥	[بطرس ا] — $\delta' \kappa$ — الق[اسم بن ع-]
٦	[يعقوب] ب [] .. []
٧	[الخليل بن]
٨	[س-]
٩	[و] — ف — رج $\beta' \varsigma' \kappa' \delta'$ — ابراهيم دفنو [س]
١٠	[ه-] [سور-] — δ' — كيل بن و — [] . []
١١	[] . [] — بهيوه دم — ونه []
١٢	[-] ه — مي — لنا γ' — []
١٣	[الح-] — ارس $\gamma' \nu' \beta'$ — بقطر بلتس $\gamma' \kappa' \delta'$ []
١٤	[الرا] عى ς' — [ك] يل الحارس $\alpha \eta$ []
١٥	[] — انس [] . []

Recto, right column : 1. The figures are no longer clearly recognizable. — 2. The head of و in ابو is destroyed. — 3. Vestiges of \pm two letters have survived at the beginning of this line. — 6. There are remnants of two letters at the end of the column. — 15. The remnants of the figure at the end of the column are not clearly discernible.

Left column: 1. Only vestiges of two letters have survived of the patronymic. — 6. Three dents and scanty remains of a letter are visible. — 9. Only the foot of the Alif is preserved.

]	β	ن ايوب	]	βγ'ι'β'	ن—	١٦
]			]	ι'β'κ'δ'	ر—	١٧
]	ι'β'δ'	سـ [سـ لمان بن سـ]			م— [ونه	١٨
]	δ'δ'	ن [رـ]	—	كيل الحـ	قـ [ول	١٩
			]	η'		٢٠

On verso :

	η	μ'η'	λβδ	γ'η'ε	ς'	μ'η'	μξδ'	[	١
									٢
									٣
									٤
									٥
									٦

Recto, right column : **16.** Nûn is dotted in the original.—**17.** The figures are only faintly visible and partially destroyed.—**19.** The top of the up-stroke of κ seems to be preserved.—**20.** Remnants of two letters are discernible, η' is partially destroyed.

Left column : **20.** The letters preceding and following the Alif are almost completely destroyed.

Verso, first column : **1.** μ is corrected from α . — **4.** βξ has been cancelled by the scribe and an Alpha was written at the right side of it, which itself seems to have been cancelled. — **5.** The letter preceding يحنس is no longer legible. The whole entry is cancelled. — **6.** The entry — inserted between line 5 and 7 — is no longer legible.

Second column : **3.** The entry is deleted. — **5.** There are two letters at the end of this line, the second of which seems to be final Hâ.

Third column : **2.** يحنس has been cancelled by the scribe. The two following letters are no longer discernible. — **3.** The vestiges of letters following دكرس are very faint and almost illegible.

٧	[.....]	ابرهيم الشماس α	د [] لام د [] .
٨	[.....]		
٩	[.....]	بن عمر // ا []	الوراد ' ٩
١٠			شـ [] نو ده ' η μ ' η ' ٩
١١			ول [] ' δ ' ٩
١٢	[.....]	ل بن غيلا ن []	ل [] ٩
١٣	بن س [] هل ' η	كيل الكرام []	ل [] ' μ ' η ' ٩
١٤	٠٠ بر [] ن غسل ' β	عمران بن نصير ' μ ' η ' ٩	بقطر []
١٥	[] الخولى	زكري بن اسمعيل ' γ	قاسم بن ح []
١٦	[] نواة		
١٧	ميمون مولى داود ٩		
١٨	[] بوصير		
١٩	[] محمد بن الحسام α γ	فرج فدسمر ' η η	بشار []
٢٠	ابرهيم حارس ابفانه ' η []	عبيد بن ميمون ' β ' μ ' η ' ٩	سـ []

Verso, first column: 7. The scribe cancelled the name and the figure which is no longer clearly recognizable. — 8. The letters apparently concluding the name as also the figure are crossed out. — 9. Nothing but the top of a *hasta*, Dâl (or Râ) and an obliterated letter have survived of this line. — 19. The entry has been cancelled. — 20. η' is partially preserved, of { only a portion of the tail survives.

Second column: 9. Only the up-stroke of η or ζ and two oblique strokes have survived of the figure. — 19. The patronymic may be read فدسمر or فدسمر. The entry is crossed out.

Third column: 7. The entry, which is much mutilated, has been cancelled by the clerk. — 14. Only a small portion of the first letter of the patronymic is preserved.

٢١	دروثه تـكـرس δ'κ'δ' محمد بن كنان γι'β'μ'η'	
٢٢	اتناسه كيل η'μ'η' [صلح اخو بلال	
٢٣	عبد الغنى بن يحيى [.....	
٢٤	[[وليد مولى اسحق]] .. δ' [صلح مولى ابا شعيب	
٢٥	[[محمد بن وليد δ'η']] محمد بن حـ	
٢٦	ابوان سه	
٢٧	.. ..
٢٨	طروط	
٢٩	محمد بن يحيى μ'η' [سه الاكـ	
٣٠	[.....	

On recto :

1.] r [] le . . [Mu]hammad b. ... [
2. Ab]û[Na]sr Ġunâda $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$ Šâlih, freedman of Abû Šu'aib [
3.] ... [ke]n Walid $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$ Nâdir Qîr Ḥ [
4.] 'Abd as-Salâm b. Ġa'far $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ḥâgib b. Ḥ [
5.] Buṭrus A [] nî [] $\frac{1}{24}$ [Al-Q]âsim b. 'A [
6.] Ya'qû[b] [] [
7.] Al-Ḥalîl b[en
8.] [

Verso, first column: 22. Only a small piece of the up-right stroke of η' ($\frac{1}{8}$) has survived, but the reading is certain. — 24. The entry is crossed out. A portion of the bend of Qâf and the lower part of δ are preserved. — 25. The entry has been crossed out. — 30. Only scanty remains are visible of this line, the upper layer of the papyrus having detached itself.

Second column: 22. The first name might perhaps be supplemented ح[صلح]. Scanty remains of an upright stroke are still visible preceding ح. — 23. Remnants of 11 letters are visible, a reading of which is out of the question.

Third column: 27. Nothing but vestiges of about five letters has survived of this line, which is much damaged by peeling.

9.	] û [	Fa]rağ	$2\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}$	Ibrahîm	Dafnô[s
10.	] H[	]... ûre	$\frac{1}{4}$	Chael b. Q[]·[
11.	] ..			Piheu	Damûne [
12.	]h Mînâ		$\frac{1}{3}$		
13.	the gu]ardian		$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$	Boqtor Pilatos	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ [
14.	the shep]herd		$\frac{1}{6}$	[Cha]el, the guardian,	$1\frac{2}{3}$ [
15.	Yo]a]nnes		... []	[
16.	]n		$2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ [	]n Ayyûb	12 [
17.	]r		$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24}$ []	[
18.	M]ône (?)		[	Sa]lmân b. S[]r	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$ [
19.	Qe] lôl	[] $\frac{1}{24}$		Chael, the guard[ia]n	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ [
20.	]... [ ] [ ] $\frac{1}{8}$	...	[

On verso:

1.] $47\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{48}$ $32\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat $8\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{48}$
2.] [[Yohannes...] [
3.]r b. A]mad $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$ [[Maqâre, the guardian, $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$] Dekris (?) ... [
4.]...h Qolte 1 [$2\frac{1}{2}$] Ammône Apollo $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$ [[Lucas Qerâ Lakse(?)]
5.] [.. Yohannes $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$] Moses, shepherd of Homîse, $\frac{1}{4}$ Piheu []r Pilat[os]... [
6.] ...
7.] [.....] Ibrahîm, the deacon, 1 [[.. [..]âm D[]..]
8.] [.....]
9.] [] b. 'Umar ... [], the rose-fancier, 1 carat
10. Ša]nûda $6\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
11.]ûl $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$
12.]îm [] $\frac{1}{24}$ []l b. Ġailâ[n(?)]îl $\frac{2}{3}$
13. b. Sa]hl $\frac{1}{8}$ Chael, the vintner, [] []...âr [] $\frac{1}{48}$ [
14. be]n 'Asal $\frac{1}{12}$ 'Imrân b. Nušair $13\frac{1}{48}$ Boqtor.. [
15.], the gardener, Zikrî b. Isma'îl $\frac{1}{3}$ Qâsim b. H[]
16.]Nawâye
17. Maimûn, freedman of David, $\frac{2}{3}$
18.]Bûšîr

19. [[Muḥammad b. al-Ḥusâm $1\frac{1}{3}$ Farağ..... $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$]] Baššâr [
20. Ibrahîm, guardian of Epifâne [$\frac{1}{2}$]+ $\frac{1}{8}$ 'Ubaid b. Maimûn $3\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$... [
21. Darwata Takros(?) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$ Muḥammad b. Kinân $3\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$ [
22. Athanase Chael [$\frac{1}{8}$]+ $\frac{1}{48}$ [Şâl]ih, brother of Bilâl [
23. 'Abd al-Ġanî b. Yah[yâ [
24. [[Walîd, freedman of Ishâ[q $\frac{1}{2} + \dots$]] Şâlih, freedman of Abû Šu'aib[
25. [[Muḥammad b. Walîd $4\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$]] Muḥammad b. [...
29. I b w â n ...
27.
28. Terôt
29. Muḥammad b. Yahyâ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{48}$ []se, the.....[
30.]...[] [...

On recto :

2. As to the different possibilities of reading the name نَصْر cf. vol. 1, p. 121.

3. If the reading نادر is correct, we have possibly to do with a transcription of the Greek name Ναδέο in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 224. For قير cf. vol. III, p. 129.

7. Besides الحليل, which name occurs frequently, الجليل would also be possible according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 188.

9. دعو[س] probably renders the Greek name Δάφνος; cf F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 84.

10. The mutilated name in the right column may be supplemented either سورہ (which is a variant form of سورس [cf. vol. II, p. 182] and also occurs in *P. Ryl. Arab.* x n° 7₆ [p. 114], xii n° 8₂₃ سورہ هور [p. 137], PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 7489^v col. a, 7 قلته سورہ) or بسورہ, a variant form of بسور and بسورس (cf. vol. III, n° 205₇ [p. 209], IV n° 215₂ above p. 3).

11. For بهيوه cf. vol. III, n° 176₄ (p. 128). For دمونه see above, n° 223₁₆ (p. 43).

14. Possibly the كيل الحارس, who occurs in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8668, may be the same person as the guardian Chael mentioned here.

18. For the two possibilities of reading and supplementing the name [نوه] cf. vol. III, n° 168₂ (p. 94).

19. The name is perhaps to be supplemented ق[لول], rendering the Coptic name Κελωλ in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 170 f. Cf. Κωλωλ in W. E. CRUM, *Short texts from Coptic ostraca and papyri*, 1.^o 197₁₀ (p. 52).

On verso :

3. The reading Dekris, which corresponds to Δέκρης in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 85, is only conjectural.

4. The name امونه, corresponding exactly to Ἀμμωνε in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 26, recurs several times in the papyri (e. g. n° 246₈, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3135₆, 3373 fragment C₁). For ابلا see vol. III, n° 201₄ (p. 194). For Qerâ see vol. I, p. 242. The name لكسه is obscure.

5. A مسيس الراعي appears in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8431₂, but this may be a different person from the shepherd Moses mentioned here.

14 Besides عَسَل, the vocalization عِسل would also be possible (cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 365).

There are several possibilities of reading the name نصير; according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 530 we have a choice between نُصِير, نُصِير, and بَصِير, but I prefer the first as the most common.

15. As to the calling الخولى see vol. II, p. 193.

16. For the village of Nawâye, also occurring in P. Berol. 15157₃, see vol. II, p. 63.

18. The Bûşîr, concerned here, is identical with بوضيراشمون (cf. above p. 50).

19. As to the name الحسام cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, IV, p. 899₂₁.

The name فوسمر is obscure. Besides بَسَار, which name occurs very frequently, يَسَار would also be possible according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 43.

20. For ابفانه cf. above n° 215₄ (p. 4).

21. The name دروثة, the dotting of which is only tentative, occurs as a patronymic in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6010₃ (قزمان بن دروثة الشماس).

A Coptic equivalent has not yet been found. The dotting *تكرس* is only conjectural; it is perhaps a variant form of *دكرس* in line 3.

22. *اتناسه* is the exact transcription of the name 'Aθavāσε in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 10.

Besides *كَنَان* (for which see AZ-ZURKULÎ, *al-A'lâm*, III, p. 817), *كَنَّاز*, *بَكَار* and *بِكار* are also possible; cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 448.

25. Different supplements to the patronymic in the second column can be proposed; the most probable among others may be *قحطبة*, *قحزم* and even *قحطان*.

26. *إبوان سه*, is probably to be identified with *ابوان عطيه*, which was reckoned by IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâsitat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, V, p. 15_{26f.}, IBN AL-ĞÎÂN, *Tuhja*, p. 174₈₋₁₀ and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte*, p. 685 n° 4) among the dependencies of the province of Uṣmûnain or al-Bahnasâ. It is situated in the district of Samâlûṭ (Mudîriya al-Miniya); cf. *Ġadwal*, p. 99. The locality recurs in P. Lond. BM. Or. 6235(6)₉.

28. For the village of *طروط* cf. above, p. 60 f.

245

(Pl. XIV)

List of taxpayers, dwelling in Ṭaqenî,

with the amount of payment following each name.

Inv. n° 230. IIIrd Century of the Hīgra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus 20.8 × 21 cm. The list, written without diacritical points in black ink in a cursive, somewhat sloping hand, begins on the recto with 17 lines, running parallel to the horizontal fibres, and is continued on the verso, where 18 lines, running at right-angles to the vertical fibres, are preserved. The leaf was originally folded at right-angles to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being no longer clearly discernible.

Place of discovery probably the Fayyûm.

Much damaged and perforated; the bottom and right edge are gone, and on the left side a large piece is torn off; the original margin remains at the top only. The figures have faded out in lines 8 to 10

of the left column on the recto, while the names and parts of the figures have disappeared from the right column on the recto and verso. There is an extensive blank space between the two columns. All entries are checked by an oblique stroke below the names; some entries are crossed out for deletion. In one of such cases the taxpayer is recorded to have died (line 5, left column on recto).

On recto :

] دینر	طقنیش	۱
] بسنده فقیوه δ' δ'	•	۲
] αε'κ'δ' αε'κ'δ' مَسْرور	•	۳
] الجوالی δ' بمین بدره γ' γ'	•	۴
] [α قزمان دیدی مات	•	۵
] [ε'κ'δ' ε'κ'δ' هلس دیدی	•	۶
] δ' δ' شمام و هو احمد بن سوار	•	۷
] [μ'η' μ'η'	•	۸
] ξη ε'β' ε'β' /μ'η'	•	۹
] κβ ε'η' ε'β' ε'	•	۱۰
] [ε'κ'δ' ε'κ'δ'	•	۱۱
] [κ'δ' κ'δ'	•	۱۲
] [ε'β' ε'β'	•	۱۳
] [ε'β' ε'β'	•	۱۴
] [ε' ε'	•	۱۵
] [γ'κ'δ' γ'κ'δ'	•	۱۶
] [ε'β' ε'β'	•	۱۷

Left column: 5. The line is crossed out. — 9-10. The entries are only faintly visible. — 13. Fâ is dotted in the original.

On verso :

	دفع	[١
	[[بقية المال]]	[٢
• حمدون بن مكرم	٥'٨'δ' / ٥'٨'δ'	[٣
		[٤
• قلته بقطر	α٥' / α٥'	[٥
• احمد بن الحسن	• / ٥'٨'δ' / ٥'٨'δ'	[٦
• عبد الرزاق بن الحسن	[α٥']' / α٥'	[٧
• قاسم الديكيل		[٨
• ميمونة بضياف جدر	α[γ']η' / αγ'η'	[٩
• علي بن الحسين الامام	• / [] / []	[١٠
• ادر [يس اخو] اركيـدس ثيدر	δ٥' ٨'δ' ٥'٨'δ' / ٥'٨'δ' ٥'٨'δ'	[١١
• اسمعيل بن عبد الصمد	• • • • •	[١٢
• ورثة عبد الرزاق	[[β٥']]	[١٣
	/ δ'	[١٤
• كامـل الخـباز	[[θγ']]	[١٥
• عبد الله بن سهل		[١٦
• ورثة ابو قـير الجزار		[١٧
• ورثة يعقوب بن حجاج		[١٨

2. The entry is cancelled by the scribe. — 4. The blurred letters above the line are no longer recognizable. — 6. The entry has been deleted by the scribe through a line drawn through it. — 7. Of ٥ on the left nothing but the top has survived. — 10. Only the tops of ٨ and ٥ are preserved. — 12. The name of the brother is too mutilated to allow any certain reading. The entry in the left column is cancelled by the clerk. — 13. The entry in the right column is crossed out. — 15. The whole line has been crossed out for deletion.

On recto :

1.		Ṭaqenîš.		Dînâr	[
2.		• Besende Fafiyeu	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	[
3.		• Dihqân b. Masrûr	$1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	[
4.	] $\frac{1}{2} [+ \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ the poll-taxes $\frac{1}{4}$ Pamîn Petre	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	[
5.	] $\frac{1}{3} [+ \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ deceased [[Quzmân Deesî	1		[
6.	] $\frac{1}{2} + [\frac{1}{4}]$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ Helis Deesî	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$	[
7.	]	• Šammâm who (is called)	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$	[
		Aḥmad b. Siwâr			
8.	] $[\frac{1}{48}]$	$[\frac{1}{48}]$			[
9.	] $\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ $68\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$			[
10.	] $\frac{1}{6} [\cdot]$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$ $22\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$			[
11.	] $\frac{1}{6} [+ \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$ al-Bâdiya	[]	[
12.	] $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ • ‘Abdallâh.	[
13.	]n $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ • Sulaimân aṣ-Šaf	[
14.	] $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ • Muf	[
15.	] $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$			[
16.	] $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$			[
17.	] $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$			[

On verso :

1.	]	he has paid			
2.	]	[[ arrear of money]]			
3.	]	Aḥmad $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ • Ḥamdûn b. Mukram	$4\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	[
4.	]	[[ ]]	r		[
5.	]hd	$1\frac{1}{6}$ $1\frac{1}{6}$ • Qolte Boqtor	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	[
6.	]	$\frac{1}{2} [+ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}]$ • • Aḥmad b. al-Ḥasan	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$	[
	]	[[ ]d]]			
7.	]	he has paid $1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$ $[1\frac{1}{6}] + \frac{1}{48}$ ‘Abd ar-Razzâq b. al-Ḥasan	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	[
8.	]	Qâsim, the guide,	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	[
9.	]d	$1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ $1[\frac{1}{3}] + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ Maimûna on Ġaḥdar’s bail	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	[

10.	] d	23 ₁₂ []	6[]	'Alî b. al-Ḥusain, the imâm	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ [
11.	] $\frac{1}{6}$ [	Idr]îs,	$6\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	$4\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	Eraklides Theodor	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$.. [
		brother of	+ $\frac{1}{3}$ carat			
12.	] .....	[[ Isma'îl b. 'Abd aṣ-Ṣamad				$\frac{1}{12}$]]
13.	[[] he and Ġauhar		$2\frac{1}{6}$]]	the heirs of 'Abd ar-Razzâq		$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ [
14.	]	$\frac{1}{4}$				[
15.	[[]		$9\frac{1}{2}$]]	[[Kâmil, the baker,		$\frac{1}{48}$]]
16.			]	'Abdallâh b. Sahl	$\frac{1}{48}$	[
17.			]	the heirs of Abûqîr, the butcher,	$\frac{1}{12}$	[
18.			]	the heirs of Ya'qûb b. Ḥaġġâġ	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$	• [

On recto :

1. طقنیش is the exact rendering of the Coptic place-name $\tau\alpha\rho\epsilon\eta\eta\upsilon$, spelt also $\tau\alpha\rho\eta\eta\alpha\upsilon$ (W. E. CRUM, *Coptic manuscripts brought from the Fayyum by W. M. Flinders Petrie*, London, 1893, n° 45^v col. b line 11, [p. 64, 67]; *CMBM*, n° 692 [p. 309]). The locality so named was a hill with a monastery, situated in or near the Fayyûm, and mentioned by IBN AL-ĠÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 166^{sf.}, IBN DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, V, p. 720^{f.}, and the Rauk Nâsirî in S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte par Abd-Allatif*, p. 688 (n° 80) as دقناش. In AL-KINDÎ, *Kitâb al-Wulât* ed. RH. GUEST, p. 18₁₄, the place is reckoned among the dependencies of the *kûra* of al-Bahnasâ (دقناش من كورة البهنسى). Cf. also E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 121.

2. بسنده, occurring occasionally in papyri, is the Arabic form of the Coptic $\pi\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon$ (W. E. CRUM, *Short texts*, n° 281₁₂ [p. 76]), $\pi\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon$ (J. KRALL, *MPER* V, 1892, p. 26), $\pi\epsilon\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon$ (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 689₂, p. 308), Greek $\Pi\epsilon\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, $\Pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\epsilon$ (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 308). Further instances of this name are: *P. Monneret Arab.* n° IV₂₃ (*Isl.* IV/3, p. 268); *P. Ryl. Arab.* x n° 5₃ (p. 113); *PER Inv. Ar. Pap.* 6007₁₉. ففییوه may render the name $\Pi\alpha\phi\eta\upsilon$ in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 294.

3. For the name دھقان cf. IBN 'ABD AL-ḤAKAM, *Kitâb Futûḥ Miṣr wa-ahbârihâ*, ed. CH. C. TORREY, p. 125₁₁.

4. For بمین cf. vol. III, p. 213. بدره is a variant form for بطره (cf. vol. I, p. 190), which renders the Coptic name $\pi\epsilon\tau\tau\epsilon$; cf. *P. Lond.* IV, p. 564.

5. As to the marginal notation مات cf. vol. III, n° 205₁₁ (p. 210). دييسي, recurring in a Rainer Papyrus without inventory number (P IV/2), corresponds to Deesius, Δεήσιος in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 84; G. PARTHEY, *Aegyptische Personennamen*, p. 34.

6. For هلس cf. vol. III, n° 203₁₂ (p. 204).

7. Besides سوار, the vocalization سَوَّار is also possible according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 281.

11. البادية (or البارية ?) is a hitherto unknown locality.

On verso :

3. Besides مُكْرَم, which frequently occurs, مُكْرَم could also be spelt; cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštābih*, p. 500.

7. For the calling الدليل cf. vol. III, n° 178_{2, 5} (p. 130), above n° 237₅ (p. 90), PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3320₉.

9. اركليدس, appearing also in PERF n° 685₅, has been identified by J. V. KARABACEK (cf. *MPER* II/III, 1887, p. 163), with Greek Ἡρακλείδης (cf. F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 122).

17. For the different possibilities of reading the calling الحرار cf. vol. I, p. 81.

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(Pl. XV)

List of taxpayers with the amount of payments, probably for rent or land-tax, following each name; the total is given at the bottom of each column of figures.

Inv. n° 222. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish, tolerably fine papyrus. 20.3 × 14 cm. The text is written on the recto at right-angles to the horizontal fibres in black ink. Three hands are clearly discernible. Hand A wrote the main part of the list (lines 1-4, 8-10, 12-14), hand B lines 5-7 and perhaps, too, line 16, hand C the interlinear scribblings ll. 11, 15, 17f. Verso blank.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus, very brittle, is now badly worm-eaten and perforated and unfortunately in a bad state of preservation. The top and a consi-

derable portion of the middle are broken off, but the original side-margins remain. Furthermore a strip, 0·8–2 cm. wide, appertaining to the upper layer of the horizontal fibres, has detached itself.

Many of the taxpayers had paid in full and their names were so checked by drawing a sloping line to the right.

			ابرہہ-یم بر]	۱
$\gamma\gamma'$	$[\gamma]'\epsilon\gamma$	$\kappa'\delta'$	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$ ϵ	۲
$\gamma\epsilon'$	$[\]$	$\beta\epsilon\beta'\gamma$	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$	۳
β	γ	$\lambda\zeta\epsilon'\beta'$	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$	۴
			$[\]$ ϵ $[\]$	۵
			$[\]$ η' $[\]$	۶
			عمر بن حیان $\epsilon'\beta'$	۷
$\epsilon\eta'\gamma$	\bullet	$\epsilon \dots$	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$	۸
$\epsilon\gamma'\gamma$	\bullet	$\delta \dots$	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$	۹
$[\]$	$\alpha\gamma'\epsilon\beta'\gamma$	\bullet	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$	۱۰
			الحسین صحیح	۱۱
β	\bullet	$\alpha\gamma'$	همیسه الحداد	۱۲
$\epsilon\gamma'\delta'$	$\epsilon\delta\gamma'\delta'$	$\epsilon\gamma'\delta'\gamma$	احمد بن عفیف	۱۳
	$[\]$	$\epsilon\gamma'\eta'$	$[\]$ ————— $[\]$	۱۴
			السیوطی	۱۵
$\epsilon\gamma'$	$[\]$	η	فذلك	۱۶
		$\epsilon'\beta'$	خارج اب $\kappa'\delta'$	۱۷
$\times \epsilon$	$[\]$	$\mu'\eta'$	م[ن دينار ^a	۱۸

4. The marginal entries are cancelled and illegible. — 14. The entry above the calling is crossed out and no longer clearly legible. The amount at the left of the calling is also cancelled and only partially legible. — 15. There is something deleted before the *nisba*. — 17. ϵ is a correction from η .

1. Ibrah[îm be]n H []
2. 'Imrâ[n ...]..... $\frac{1}{24}$ [$\frac{1}{3}$] + $\frac{1}{6}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$ [] 3 $\frac{1}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{48}$ 6•
3. Dukai[r]..... [] 2 $\frac{1}{12}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$ [] 3 $\frac{1}{6}$
4. [] Ğa'far [ben]... 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{12}$ 2 $\frac{1}{48}$
5. as-Sîd b. Luḥa[yy] 7 []
6. Ḥayyân b. A. [] $\frac{1}{8}$ []
7. 'Umar b. Ḥayyân $\frac{1}{12}$ []
8. Zikrî Ammôn[e] 6... • 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$
9. Muḥammad b. 'A[] 4... • 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$
10. al-Ḥasan b. Ma' [] $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{12}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$ • 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{12}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$
11. al-Ḥusain • correct
12. Homîse, the black-smith 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ • 2
13. Aḥmad b. 'Afîf 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{24}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{24}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{24}$
[]
14. Ğa'far, the..... [] [] ... $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$ [...] 27 $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$
15. [] [] [] originating from Asyûṭ
16. That makes: 8 [] 1[.]8 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$
17. Seed land 86 $\frac{1}{3}$ except herbage $\frac{1}{24}$ + $\frac{1}{48}$ [] $\frac{1}{12}$
18. [rat]ed at 1 dînâr (per faddân) $\frac{1}{48}$ 1 [.]

3. The reading of the taxpayer's name is not quite certain, the last letter being much mutilated. But ذكير is highly probable.

8. For امونه see n° 244₄ (p. 119).

11. On this note of revision cf. vol. I, p. 154 f.

13. For the different possibilities of reading the name عفيف see vol. I, p. 105.

15. The well known *nisba* السيوطي (cf. AS-SUYÛṬÎ, *Lubb al-Lubâb*, pp. 15, 146; AS-SAM'ÂNÎ, *Kitâb al-Ansâb* fol. 37^v, *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII n° 1₅, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3205₂, 5f.) represents here an emendation for the *nisba* in the previous line, which had either been entered erroneously, or become void owing to the taxpayer having removed at a later term to another place, i. e. Asyûṭ. Cf. remarks on n° 221₄ (above p. 26).

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(Pl. XII)

Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments and the total of the amounts concerned.

Inv. n° 265. IIIrd Century of the Hīra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus 10.1 × 11.2 cm. The fragment comes from a leaf which was originally covered with a tax-account, written in black ink, of which two lines, running at right-angles to the horizontal fibres on the recto, and six lines, running parallel to the vertical fibres on the verso, are still preserved. A second clerk has then used the leaf to draft the above-mentioned list on the recto, of which ten lines, written in a cursive hand, parallel to the horizontal fibres are preserved. Diacritical points are entirely wanting.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is for the most part well preserved. The first line is partly gone; it is not certain how much is lost of the list, the conclusion of which is formed by the extant portion of the text.

Some entries were checked at the left by an oblique stroke.

We omit the fragments of the *textus prior*, a publication of which would hardly have been worthwhile.

On recto :

ⲁⲩⲧ	.....	ⲁ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	عيسى بن محمد	Ⲃ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	عيسى بن محمد عن [كي] وهو ورثة عبيد	ⲃ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	بقطر بن هبـاديس	Ⲅ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	تميم بن حيويه	ⲅ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	ابيهـوه بن يحناس	Ⲇ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	مات	ⲇ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	فذلك	Ⲉ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ	وايضا	ⲉ
ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ ⲉⲓⲥⲓ		ⲁⲩⲧ

On verso :

	دينار	دينار	دينار	1
]	ا'ر	ر	ر	2
[	/ {γ'η', ε'	•	•	2
[	/ε' {γ'η'}	•	•	4
[	/ {γ'ι'β'}	•	•	5
[	• / γ	•	•	6
[	/αε'	•	•	

On recto :

1.	.....	16
2.	ʿĪsā b. Muḥammad	7½
3.	ʿĪsā b. Muḥammad on behalf of [Cha]el, who(represent) the heirs of ʿUbaid	8
4.	Boqtor, son of Hibbādīs	1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
5.	Tamīm b. Ḥayyawaih	6 $\frac{1}{24}$ $5\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ $40\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10}$
6.	deceased Apaheu son of Yoḥannes	15
7.		$5\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24}$
8.	That makes :	$146\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$
9.	and once more :	15 $159\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$
10.		$305\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12}$

On verso :

	Dînâ]r	Dînâr	1st(payment) Dînâr
1.			
2.	] •	•	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6}$ carat
3.	] •	•	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
4.	] î	•	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$
5.	] b	•	• $\frac{2}{3}$
6.	] h	•	$1\frac{1}{6}$

4. The patronymic renders Ἰππάδης (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 151).

5. There are different possibilities of reading the patronymic; we have a choice between حيويه , جبويه , حبويه , حنونه , حنويه and حبونه , according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, pp. 91, 92, 182. The first seems to be the most common.

6. For the marginal notation مات cf. vol. III, n° 205₁₁ (p. 210).

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Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

The total is given at the bottom presumably of each column of figures.

Inv. n° 197.

Beginning of the IIIrd Century of the Hġra
(IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 6.8×13.4 cm. On recto 6 lines of a list, being the names of Muhammadan taxpayers, are written in black ink paralld to the horizontal fibres. The writing points to the beginning of the 3rd Century of the Hġra; diacritical dots are entirely missing. The back bears one Coptic line written in black ink at right-angles to the vertical fibres. The papyrus has been folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds from bottom to top being: $0.6 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 0.7 + 1 + 1.1 + 1.2 + 0.4$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

In good condition. The first line is almost entirely destroyed, the second and last lines are mutilated. It is remarkable that three men of the same family are grouped together in ll. 2-4; the arrangement of the list was therefore probably topographical, the taxpayers residing in one and the same place.

ⲥ	[			ⲁ
• ⲥ'		ⲉⲙⲣⲟ ⲃⲛ Ⲓⲟⲩ		Ⲓ
• ⲥ'		ⲁⲛⲁⲓⲗ ⲃⲛ Ⲓⲟⲩ		ⲓ
• ⲉ'ⲃ'		ⲁⲣⲩ ⲃⲛ Ⲓⲟⲩ		Ⲕ
• ⲃⲛⲁⲓⲗⲉⲥⲉⲥ'		ⲁⲛⲁⲓⲗ ⲃⲛ Ⲓⲟⲩ	ⲕⲥ	ⲕ
ⲉⲥⲉⲥⲉⲥⲉⲥ'	ⲉⲥⲉⲥ	[		ⲁⲓⲛⲉⲥ

4. Three letters are cancelled by crossing out above the Hā of ⲁⲣⲩ. — 6. The letter before ⲛ is mutilated, but ⲉ is a likely reading. The two characters at the beginning of the line are not to be read with certainty.

1.	]	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2.	'A]mr b. Ġaut	$\frac{1}{4}$	•
3.	al-Hudail b. Ġaut	$\frac{1}{6}$	•
4.	Hârit b. Ġaut	$\frac{1}{12}$	•
5.	4 al-Ḥazl b. Sarâ'il	$2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{96}$	•
6.	$\frac{1}{28}$ [] That makes: $17\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{96}$		

4. As to the mark \checkmark on the margin between line 4 and 5, denoting that the list was submitted to revision, see vol. III, p. 215

5. There are several possibilities of reading the *ism* of the taxpayer. We have a choice between الحولي (cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, IV, p. 89₂₂), الحزل (dotted thus by J. v. KARABACEK in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 17204₃) and الحزل (cf. حزل in IBN TAĠRÎBIRDÎ, *Nuğûm az-Zâhira*, ed. T. G. J. JUYNBOLL II [Leiden, 1861], p. 538 and Ḥazlân in G. RYCKMANS, *Le noms propres sud-sémitiques* I [Louvain, 1934], p. 90). Perhaps الحزك could also come into consideration, but I cannot give an instance of this name.

6. For the figure $\varepsilon'\varepsilon'$ ($\frac{1}{96}$) in Arabic papyri, see K. W. HOFMEIER, *Beiträge zur arabischen Papyrusforschung, Islam* IV (1913), p. 99. It also occurs in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. No 787 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1061 $\frac{1}{4}$.

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Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

The total is given at the bottom of each column of figures.

Inv. n° 250. II/IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (VIII/IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus, 15 × 13.5 cm. On the recto a list of taxpayers is written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Three hands may be distinguished. Hand A wrote in a good but inelegant thick *Nashî* the main part of the list (ll. 1-7, 11f); two other hands have obviously made later additions: B in a regular hand, with a tendency to ligatures, l. 8, and C in a small, neat *Nashî* with a fine pen, ll. 9f. Verso blank.

Place of discovery unknown.

This fragment is much injured and torn off on all sides, so that complete decipherment is impossible. The openings of the lines are all lost and perhaps a further column of figures is gone on the left side.

]	ϵ'μ'η'	α'μ'η'	εημ'η'	[		١
]		μ'η'	ϵ'μ'η'	γ'μ'η'	ر وهو	٢
]	ϵ'ϵ'	κ'δ'μ'η'	γ	αγ'	ب[ن ع[بد الله	٣
]	μ'η'	ιβμ'η'	αϵ'η'μ'η'	βι'β'μ'η'	ه[ارون بن عبد الملك	٤
]	μ'η'	ι'β'μ'η'	αϵ'κ'δ'	βγ'κ'δ'μ'η'	ر بن س[—]—[—]—[—]—[—]	٥
]	ι'β'	γ'η'	ακ'δ'	γι'β'	ب[... بن يسار	٦
]	•	•	γ'κ'δ'	•	ب بن [ا]سماعيل	٧
]	η'	ι'β'	ακ'μ'η'	γμ'η'	• [] • بن عثمان	٨
]	γ	γγ	κθι'β'μ'η'	νηϵ'μ'η'	ب[... ر مولى سفين وهو اخو غلام	٩
]					بن عمرو	١٠
]	μ'η'	κθδ'	επ	γκ'δ'μ'η'	τξα'ι'β'μ'η'	فد[لك
]	• /	γ	κθι'β'μ'η'	οηϵ'μ'η'		١٢

1.		]	$5\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{48}$	$1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	[
2.		]r who (is called)	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	[
3.		ib]n 'A[bd] Allâh	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{96}$ [
4.		H]ârûn b. 'Abd al-Malik	$21\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	$12\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{48}$ [
5.		]..[.....]r b. Sal[î]m	$2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	$1\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	[] $\frac{1}{48}$ [
6.		]..[...ib]n Yasâr	$3\frac{1}{12}$	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ [
7.		]b b. [I]sma'îl	•	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$	•	• [
8.		]..[ ].. b. 'Utmân	$3\frac{1}{48}$	$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{48}$	$1\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ [
9		] Buka[î]r, freedman of Sufyân who is, hireling of	$58\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	$29\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ [
10.		b. 'Amr				[
11.		That]makes :	$361\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$186\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$	$29\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{48}$ [
12.			$78\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$	$24\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$	$3\frac{2}{3}$.. [

10. For the name **احو** a Coptic equivalent has not yet been found.

7. **بن** is added above the line by the scribe. — 8. The traces of letters at the beginning of the line seem to have belonged to **Dâl** and the body of **Ŝâd** or **Ṭâ**. —

11. **د** are much mutilated.

250

List of taxpayers with their individual payments.

Inv. n° 215. IIIrd Century of the Hagra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish-brown, fine papyrus. 8×23.5 cm. On recto 8 lines, appertaining to a list of those who probably have to pay the trade-tax, are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points are but sparingly added; Šîn and Sîn are provided with a slanting dash. Verso blank.

Place of discovery unknown.

The upper and lower parts are torn off; the side margins remain on the right and partially on the left hand.

Nearly all names are marked off by one oblique stroke which apparently denotes that the amount of tax has been paid (cf. vol. III, p. 226). A thick dot appears several times before or a little below the name of the taxpayer; the significance of this mark is unknown, but one is reminded that the same mark recurs before a few entries in a register of taxes published in the *Papyri in the Princeton University Collections* ed. A. CH. JOHNSON and H. BARTLETT VAN HOESSEN, n° 9 (cf. pp. 42 and 52-60). The editors are of the opinion that this mark may indicate that this particular account had been checked with the day-book. Here also, the dot denotes some mark of control.

The first entry of the first line is crossed out.

- ١ / [[بن مندية تساء]] جر ٠ / بقم سلوقه[ه] د^α] ان د[] —[] / ١ / دمونه بن ابو هلس β^١
- ٢ ابو غرم س^αاح
- ٣ / اسمع[يل] الجروى η / ابن امرت سرجه الرقام / عبد العزيز الناجر α / جرجه فبلو س^αاح
- ٤ التاجر[ر] وابنه β
- ٥ / بن بهيو[و] الخباز α / الرقام بوحديد بن هلا[٠] نجسد وسد[] اهه / ابو زيد ال[ت]ا[ج]ر[]
- ٦ ابو غرم
- ٧ / املاح[ل] الشماس س^αاح β / اخو اصطفن الشما[س] β / ل[] ب[]
- ٨ مرقوره س^αاح
- ٩ / قزمان بن هلا[] α [] بن الح[]

١. Ms. ببلوه ٣. Ms. — س^αاح

1. [[The son of Mendeye Tisâ]] Bqâm Seleuke $1\frac{1}{2}$ [...]n D [] $\frac{1}{2}$ Damûne, son of Abû Helis $2\frac{1}{2}$
gor(as) ...
2. finable gadsabout 1
3. Isma'[îl] al-Ġarawî $\frac{2}{3}$ the son of Serge's wife, $\frac{1}{2}$ 'Abd al-'Azîz, the merchant 1 Ġirġe Fabollô, gadsabout
the embroiderer
4. the merch[ant] and his son 2
5. The son of Piheu, the baker 1 the embroiderer Bû [...] Naġid and ...[...]âhe $\frac{1}{2}$ Abû Zaid, the merchant [
Ĥadîd Helîl [...]
6. [fin]able finable] [
7. A...l....., the deacon, 2 the brother of Iṣṭafan, the deacon, 2[
gadsabout
8. Merqûre, gadsabout
9. Quzmân, son of Helîl [] 1 the son of al-Ĥ [

1. I venture to read the first name مندیه , which could correspond to the Arabic form of Μενδεῖος (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 212). The patronymic seems to represent a shortened form of the Greek name Τισαγόρας (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 438). سلوqe renders probably the Coptic form of Σέλευνος (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 368). As to دمونه cf. n° 223₁₆ (p. 43).

2. غُرم means the same as غَرامة = ζημία ("fine"). Cf. vol. III, p. 104. سَاح is obviously applied to men who have no fixed residence. We may suggest that persons are meant who lived temporarily in other villages apparently in search of employment.

3. The *nisba* is to be read either الجُروى (cf. AZ-ZURKULÎ, *al-A'lâm*, I, p. 181) or الجَرَوى . The latter refers to a subdivision of the tribe of Ġudâm, parts of which had settled in the Ĥauf (cf. AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Lubb al-Lubâb*, p. 63 and F. WÜSTENFELD, *al-Macrizi's Abhandlung über die in Ägypten eingewanderten arabischen Stämme*, p. 456. فبلوه corresponds to the Coptic form of the name Παπόλλων (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 277).

7. The first name is obscure.

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(Pl. II)

Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

Inv. n° 112^r. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Brown, fine papyrus. 15.5 × 18.1 cm. On the recto there are 13 lines of a list of taxpayers in two columns written parallel to the horizontal fibres in black ink. The fractions are inserted by different hands.

The text is continued on the reverse with 13 lines by the same clerk in black ink at right-angles to the vertical fibres. Diacritical points are lacking; Sîn is frequently provided with a slanting dash. A *selis*-joint is visible at a distance of 2 cm from the right-hand margin.

Place of discovery unknown.

The upper part of the list is torn off; in the left column the surface has been damaged by peeling.

Many of the names had been checked by an oblique stroke at the right of the entries.

			١
			٢
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٣
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٤
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٥
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٦
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٧
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٨
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	٩
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	١٠
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	١١
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢
١٢٠	١٢٠	١٢٠	١٣

1.			
2.			
3. Biheu, the carpenter	$\frac{1}{12}$	Mûs[â b.]ân	$\frac{1}{12}$
4. Pamîn Papostolos	$\frac{1}{12}$	Paş[alos]	$\frac{1}{24}$
5. Bakr b. Zikrî	$\frac{1}{6}$	Marôn, s[on of Sa]mûl	$\frac{1}{24}$
6. Theodor Nafastē	$\frac{1}{6}$	Merqûre, [the dea]con	$\frac{1}{8}$
7. Yoḥannes Zikrî	$\frac{1}{24}$	Mînâ L. [...b...] de	$\frac{1}{8}$
8. Ḥa[sa]n b. Sa'îd	$\frac{1}{24}$	Muḥammad b. ...[]ka	$3\frac{1}{12}$
9. Ḥamdûn b. Musâwir	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$	Sa'îd b. Nâfi'	$\frac{1}{4}$
10. Ḥalaf, the merchant	$\frac{1}{8}$	Saidîya, the widow	$\frac{1}{24}$
11. Rayyân b. Ḥâlid	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	Šihâb b. Abû Ishâq	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$
12. Rabî'a b. S.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	Salmôn, the deacon	$\frac{1}{24}$
13. Rammâḥ b. 'Utba	$\frac{1}{8}$	Sa'îd b. Sa'd	$\frac{1}{6}$

Right column :

4. For *بمين* Pamin see III n° 206₁₀ (p. 213). For *بيسطاس* (Papostolos) *ibid.* n° 175₁ (p. 122).

11. There are different possibilities of reading the name *ربان*. We have a choice between *رَيَّان*, *رَبَّان*, *زَبَّان*, *زَبَّان* and *زَيَّان* according to *AD-DAHABÎ, Muštabih*, p. 232 f. But I prefer the first as the most common.

12. Besides *ربيعة*, the vocalization *رَبِيعَة* would also be possible; cf. *AD-DAHABÎ, Muštabih*, p. 216.

13. For *عسه* various readings can be suggested (cf. *AD-DAHABÎ, Muštabih*, p. 346 f. 379). I have proposed *عَتَبَة*, which occurs frequently.

Left column :

5. For *مرون* see above n° 223₉ (p. 43). *س[حول]* renders the Coptic name *ⲥⲁⲙⲉⲣⲟⲩⲁ* in a deed of sale published by J. KRALL, *WZKM* II, (1883), p. 34 line 61.

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Fragment of a list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

Inv. n° 258. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 6.5 × 13.2 cm. On the recto there are 3 lines of a private letter written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres (hand A). The back bears seven lines of a list of taxpayers with payments made, written in black ink; lines 1-5, running parallel to the vertical fibres, are written by a clerk showing an unskilled and clumsy hand (B); line 6, 7 run on the right-hand margin lengthwise at right angles to the vertical fibres, added by another clerk (C) in the neat, clear hand of a practised penman.

Place of discovery unknown.

The extant portion of the text is fairly well preserved.

With the exception of lines, 4, 6, 7, all names have crosses against them (cf. n° 220, p. 23).

] ٠ [		>	<	١
ابنت	× ٧'	ابنت كورق	×	٢
ابك	× ١٢'	حسن بن موسى	×	٣
ابن ار	× ٧'	عرايه	×	٤
ابن ع	× ٧'	بن ابى اسحق	×	٥
]		]	]	٦

1. [] ٠ ٠ ٠]
2. The daughter of Kûriq $\frac{1}{3}$ the daughter of [
3. Ḥasan b. Mûsâ $\frac{1}{12}$ [
4. gurâba (?) $\frac{1}{3}$ Ibn . . . [
5. Ibn Abî Ishâq $\frac{1}{3}$ Ibn '[
6.]

On the right hand-margin :

1. Ishâq, the farrier $\frac{1}{6}$
2. . . . Ma]lîḥ Makr $\frac{1}{12}$
1. For كورق see n° 217₂ (p. 13)

On the right-hand margin :

1. The calling البيطار is of relatively rare occurrence in the papyri; for instances I can only quote PERF n° 681 (هارون البيطار).

2. Besides the name مَلِيح, مَلِيح could also be read. according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabiḥ*, p. 502. For the name مَكْر cf. vol. I, p. 197.

5. Only the Alif and the figure has survived of this line.

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Fragment of list of taxpayers with their individual payments.

Inv. n° 202^r. Beginning of the third Century A.H. (about 820 A.D.),

Brown, fine papyrus. 13·7 × 11·2 cm. On the recto 11 lines, appertaining to a list of those who probably are to pay the land-tax, are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. On the verso is an order for delivery of 6 Xestes (oil ?), written in 5 lines in black parallel to the vertieal fibres, dated first Phamenot, 207 A. H. (25th February, 823 A.D.). This gives a *terminus ante quem* for dating the list of taxpayers on the recto.

Place of discovery unknown; perhaps Ehnâs or al-Bahnasâ.

The top of the list is lost.

ι.		١
ς	يد[زيد	٢
ς η' μ' η'	.....	٣
η	مهاجر	٤
δ γ' μ' η' ε' ς'	بقام	٥
γ'	[اهل شنرى	٦
γ ς'	عرفة بن احمد	٧
η κ' δ'	قلته كيل	٨
ε μ' η	عبد الواسع	٩
δ ς'	ابرك بن غوث	١٠
κ' δ'	بن عبد الله	١١

1.	1
2. Ya]zîd	$\frac{1}{6}$
3.	$6\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
4. Muhâğir	8..
5. Bqâm	$4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$
6. The people of Šanarâ	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
7. 'Arafa b. Aḥmad	$3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$
8. Qolte Chael	$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$
9. 'Abd al-Wâsi'	$5\frac{1}{48}$
10. Abrak b. Ġaut	$4\frac{1}{6} + 1$ carat
11. b. 'Abdallâh	$\frac{1}{24}$

6. شَرَى , corresponding to شَرَا القبلية , which belonged to the district of al-Bahnasâ, according to IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâsîtat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, V, p. 9₁₀, IBN AL-Ġi'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 169_{7f.}, and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 690, n° 110 شَرَا), is situated on the west bank of the Nile, opposite to el-Fašn, in the district of el-Fašn (Mudîriya al-Miniya); cf. Ġadwal, p. 105. The spelling شَرَى recurs in ABŪ ṢÂLIḤ, *The churches and Monasteries of Egypt*, ed. B.T.A. EVETTS, fol. 91 b (p. ۱۱۶, cf. p. 255), the name rendering the Coptic $\omega\eta\epsilon\pi\epsilon\omega$ (cf. E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 429 f.).

7. Besides عَرَفَة , عَرَفَة or عَرَقَة would also be possible; cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 357.

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Inv. n° 104.

About 280 A.H. (ca. 893 A.D.).

For description see vol. III, n° 178 (p.).

الحسين بن عبد الرحـ[من]	١
وعن ملكه وربطـ[]	٢
ابن عبد الله ادى عن نـ[نفسه]	٣
مع جالية رـ[اسه]	٤
قرمان بن بنه عن نـ[نفسه]	٥
ومـ[]	٦
محمد بن عبد الله عن نـ[نفسه]	٧
عن اسحق بن الفـ[]	٨
منا بن اصطـ[فن]	٩
حمدونه ابنته]	١٠
جعفر بن احمد]	١١
يزيد بن عبيد]	١٢
يحيى بن فاسيـ[له]	١٣
.....]	١٤

1. al-Ḥusain b. 'Abd ar-Raḥm[ân

2. and on behalf of his property and [

3. Ibn 'Abdallâh, he paid for him[self

4. including his poll-tax ... [

5. Quzmân, son of Bane, for him[self

6. and of that [which

7. Muḥammad b. 'Abdallâh for hi[mself

3. ادى is written very indistinctly, the reading is therefor merely a suggestion. —

5. Ms. قرمان . — 10. Ms. حمدونه . 14. The letters of this line are no more clearly to be made out.

8. On behalf of Ishâq b. Alfî ... [
9. Minâ b. Iṣṭa[fan
10. Ḥamdûna, his daughter [
11. Ġa'far b. Aḥmad [
12. Yazîd b. 'Ubaid [
13. Yoḥannes Fâsî[le
14.

5. ܒܗ is either the exact transcription of the Coptic name 𐩧𐩬𐩪𐩈 (CPR II, n° 51-2,3 [p. 18], 51₂₉ [p. 56], 132₁₅ [p. 115], W. E. CRUM, CMBM, n° 946 [p. 410], G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, p. 72) or renders 𐩧𐩬𐩪𐩈, Greek Παῦ (cf. G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, p. 48, F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 266).

9. For the spelling من cf. vol. III, n° 205₁ (p. 209).

13. For the name فاسيله (Basil) cf. above p. 4

16th of 1897. 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 (11th of 1897)
Century A.D.

Handwritten in a pencil. The line probably relating
to question, is written in 17 lines in the ink. The somewhat narrow
character of the ink is the result of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897. The 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
right of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897. Though
the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897, it is not perfectly
certain that the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
are the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897.

Place of discovery: e

Handwritten in a pencil. The 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897.

Lists of Names

Reproduced by the present writer in *Journal of the Asiatic Society*,
Pt. VII.

General number 1897

- 1. 1897
- 2. 1897
- 3. 1897
- 4. 1897
- 5. 1897
- 6. 1897
- 7. 1897
- 8. 1897

1. For the entire material see CPA III, p. 20.
2. Only those of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
large the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
are the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
a small body. At the end of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897
the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897 of the 11th of 1897.

255

Ta'rih n° 1887.

II/IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (VIII/IXth Century A.D.).

Blade-bone⁽¹⁾ of a camel. 23.5×12 cm. The list, probably relating to taxation, is written in 17 lines in black ink. The somewhat coarse characters point to the second or third Century of the Hiġra (observe the angular form of Dâl, the reversed Yâ, the Alif turned to the right at the foot); diacritical points are only sparingly added. Though the general character of handwriting seems uniform, it is not perfectly certain that the two parts of the text, separated by a horizontal line, are the work of one and the same hand.

Place of discovery unknown.

Fairly well preserved; the right-hand margin is partially mutilated and the ink has faded in some places.

Reproduced by the present writer in *Aperçu de papyrologie Arabe*, Pl. VII.

General number 38534.

- ١
- ٢ حسنى بن خيرون عاـ]
- ٣ لحي بن اسحق سقلا بن محمد
- ٤ بن عبد الله حسين بن علي
- ٥ احمد بن اسمـ عيل
- ٦ [بـ] بن ناجية حمدان بن كـ]
- ٧ عمر
-
- ٨ عيسى بن الماس موسى بن عيينة

1. For this writing-material see *CPR* III, I/1, p. 63.

1. Only traces of about 9 letters remain of this line. — 2. Ms. حسنى (the final Yâ takes the points within the bend), حرون — 3. Ms. اسحق; it is not certain whether we have to read سقلا or سقلا بن. — 6. Ms. [ناجية] (the two dots being replaced by a small line). At the end of the line only the oblique stroke of Kâf is recognizable. Nûn of بن is only faintly visible.

- ٩ [ب]ن دحية عيسى بن عبد الرحمن فضل
 ١٠ [ب]ن عباس عبد الله بن اسحق السلم
 ١١ بن دحية محمد بن سعيد
 ١٢ سعيد بن العديسة على
 ١٣ [ب]ن جوهر ابو ادرهة واخته
 ١٤ [ا]لقيس بن سهل سهل بن اسحق
 ١٥ سليمان بن جعفر على بن
 ١٦ محمد بن القطان مقاره
 ١٧ ابروس

1.
2. Ḥusnî (?) b. Ḥairûn, 'Ā...[
3. Luḥayy b. Iṣḥâq, Saqlâ (?) b. Muḥammad
4. b. 'Abdallâh, Ḥusain b. 'Alî,
5. Aḥmad b. Isma'îl,
6. [b. N]âḡiya, Ḥamdân b. K[
7. 'Umar.
8. 'Isâ b. al-Mâs, Mûsâ b. 'Uyyaina
9. [ib]n Daḥya, 'Isâ b. 'Abd ar-Raḥmân, Faḍl
10.]b. 'Abbâs, 'Abdallâh b. Iṣḥâq, as-Silm
11. b. Daḥya, Muḥammad b. Sa'îd,
12. Sa'îd b. al-'Udaisa, 'Alî
13. [ib]n Ġauhar, Abû Adraha (?) and his sister,
14. [a]l-Qais b. Sahl, Sahl b. Iṣḥâq,
15. Sulaimân b. Ġa'far, 'Alî b.
16. Muḥammad b. al-Qaṭṭân, Maqâre (Macarius)
17. Abrûs.

13. I do not venture to read the *kunya* with certainty. — 14. Ms. اسحق. —
 16. Ms. النعمان.

2. حَبَشِي is not certain. The reading may equally well be حَبَشِي or حَبَشِي or حَبَشِي, according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 142 f. Besides خَبْرُون, which name occurs very frequently, جَبْرُون or حَبْرُون or even جَبْرُون are also possible (cf. *ibid* p. 194).

6. As to نَاجِيَّة cf. YÂQÛT, *Muḡam*, VI, p. 739 and F. WÜSTENFELD, *Register zu den genealogischen Tabellen*, p. 333.

9. As to the different possibilities of reading the name دَحْم cf. above n° 224^r (p. 50).

12. For الْعَدَيْسَة see AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 353.

16. As to the calling الْقَطَان see AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 367; for مَقَارَه cf. vol. II, p. 137.

17. The reading of the patronymic اَرُوس is not quite certain; it could correspond to Ἀροῦς in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 4, as well as to Ἀπρος (*ibid*. col. 43) or perhaps to Ἀτροεύς or Ἀτροίος (*ibid*. col. 65).

256

Inv. Ta'rîh n° 1946a^r. IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, strong papyrus. 12.1 × 10 cm. On the recto there are fragments of five lines belonging to a list of taxpayers, written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres in a cursive, flowing hand. The only word dotted is الوليد in line 4. Sîn is provided with a slanting dash. The back bears 5 lines of a private account written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

Tolerably well preserved. There is a broad blank margin on the right side.

	[.....]	ل بن ا	١
د[ن]		محمد بن روف	٢
جعفر بن ع		اصطفن ردی عن برس	٣
سلم بن		[م] محمد بن الوليد	٤
زك[رى]		بمبوه بن مسوس	٥

1. Only vestiges of about four letters are recognizable at the beginning of this line. — 4. Ms. سلم, الوليد.

1. [.....] l b. A [
2. Muḥammad b. Rif [?]] n [
3. Iṣṭafan Radî on behalf of Baris Ġa'far b. ' [
4. [Mu]ḥammad b. al-Walîd Salm b. [
5. Bambôh, son of Mysôs Zik[rî

3. For ردى , also occurring as a patronymic in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6009_{8, 14, 16}, a Coptic equivalent has not yet been found. 'Pódη in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 354 would, phonetically, be suitable for comparison. But as this is a feminine personal name, the equation can hardly be considered. رس renders probably Πάρις (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 280).

4. For the different possibilities of reading the name سلم see vol. I, p. 143.

5. The group مموء is perhaps to read مموه , which would represent the almost exact transcription of the Coptic name ⲙⲁⲙⲟⲩⲱ (G. PARTHEY, *Ägyptische Personennamen*, p. 72; cf. Παμβῶ in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 262). Or the reading may equally well be مموه , which renders the Coptic name ⲙⲁⲙⲟⲩⲱⲉⲓ in W. E. CRUM, *KRU*, n° 11₂₆ (p. 41). The reading of the patronymic مسوس is not quite certain. If the long horizontal line connecting Mîm and Wâw replaces a medial Sîn, an Arabic form of Μύσοος or Μυσός (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 222) might be considered. Otherwise موسى could be the transcription of the Coptic name ⲙⲟⲩⲱⲥ, occurring in *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1552_{32f.} (p. 470), or of ⲙⲟⲩⲱⲥ (W. E. CRUM, *Short texts*, n° 65₁, 69 [p. 21], *KRU*, n° 43₇₇ [p. 151], 67₁₃₆ [p. 216]).

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Inv. n° 278. IIIrd Century of the Hîgra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 10.1 × 8.3 cm. On recto 12 lines of a list of names are written in black ink parallel to the horizontal fibres, while the back is covered with fragments of three lines, written by another scribe at right-angles to the vertical fibres. Diacritical points

are lacking, Sîn is provided with a slanting dash. On verso fragments of 3 lines are preserved, running across the vertical fibres, written in a flowing, sloping hand.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment forms the conclusion of the list and is badly damaged.

١ [] ر

٢ ... — ال

٣ [] مل

٤ ... — [] د

٥ عسر بن ع — α

٦ بنوته . []

٧ محمد بن ابى جعفر α

٨ يحيى بن رفاعه α

٩ زكري بن سلفا α

١٠ كيل الخباز α

١١ مسعود بن عبد الجبار α

١٢ فذلك qη

1. [] r

2. âl

3. [] mal

4. [] d

5. 1 'Asar b. '[]

1. Only the bend of a Râ remains on this line. — 2. The letters preceding ال are almost completely faded. — 3. Nothing but مل has survived; though the papyrus is intact. — 4. Traces of about 3 letters are visible at the beginning. — 5. α is only partially preserved. The *ism* seems to be عسر , Bâ in بن is dotted. — 6. Of the last letter only scanty remains have survived. The first Bâ in بنوته is dotted.

6. Papnute ..[]
 7. 1 Muḥammad b. Abî Ġa'far
 8. 1 Yaḥyâ b. Rifâ'a
 9. 1 Zikrî b. Salfâ
 10. 1 Chael, the baker
 11. 1 Mas'ûd b. 'Abd al-Ġabbâr
 12. 108. That makes:

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Inv. n° 266. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 15×13.2 cm. On the recto 10 lines forming the conclusion of a private letter are written in tall, cursive, undotted characters in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears a list of persons in two columns written in black ink in a smaller rather inelegant *Nashî* parallel to the vertical fibres; diacritical points are used sparingly, Šîn and Sîn are provided with a slanting dash. The letter was folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being from bottom to top: $1.3 + 1.2 + 1.4 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.7 + 1.4 + 1.7 + 1.4$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is tattered at the top and bottom; the upper part of the list is lost. The piece has been cut off from a larger sheet containing a private letter, of which the openings of the lines and the beginning are lost.

١	[] ر بن [ال]سرى	احمد بن [ح]رث
٢	بسنة فيسه	عبد الله بن بك
٣	الحكم بن محمد	شـنوده دويد
٤	مينا بلتوس	شـنوده بسـ[ه]

2. Ms. سنة. — 3. Ms. دويد (the dots being joined to a short line). — 4. The first name is fully dotted (but the dot of Nûn is eaten away). The basis of final Hâ in سنة is still visible.

٥	بوله ثيدر وهو هرمنه	بتوك ظلمى
٦	سيار بن سهل وهو مينا	سمرة بن عبد الغنى
٧	السرى الجزار وهو سلون	عبد الاحد بن اسحق
٨	يوسف بن يعقوب	

1. []r b. [as-]Sarî	Aḥmad b. [Hâ]rit [
2. Basinne Fîse	‘Abdallâh b. Bak[r(?)]
3. al-Ḥakam b. Muḥammad	Šanûda Dawîd
4. Mînâ Bilatûs	Šanûda Basinn[e]
5. Bûle Theodor, who (is called) Hermine	Betûk Zalmâ
6. Sayyâr b. Sahl, who (is called) Mînâ	Sumara b. ‘Abd al-Ġanî
7. as-Sarî, the butcher, who (is called) Salmôn	‘Abd al-Aḥad b. Ishâq
8. Yûsuf b. Ya‘qûb	

Right column:

5. For بوله ثيدر cf. n° 217₁₃ (p. 13). It is very likely that بوله ثيدر may be the same as بول ثيدر in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XIII, n° 8₁₁ (p. 136). As to taxpayers recorded under two names cf. n° 216₁₁ (p. 10).

7. For the different possibilities of reading the calling حرار cf. vol. I, p. 115.

Left column:

2. فيسه is a variant form of يسه in vol. I, p. 236.

4. Besides بسنه , بسته (Psate) could also be read. The latter name, rendering Ψάτε (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 482), recurs in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 7489^v col. b. l. 7.

7. The same man probably occurs in *P. Ryl. Arab.* XII, n° 8₁₀ (p. 136).

259

Inv. Ta’rîḥ n° 1953d. IIIrd Century of the Hīġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, coarse papyrus. 14·4 × 13·2 cm. On the recto there are three lines appertaining to a private letter written in black ink in a regular, skilled hand at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The

7. سلون has partially faded away.

only word dotted is *وكرامتك* (line 2). The back bears eleven lines of a list of names, written in a cursive hand in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres without diacritical points. *Sin* is occasionally provided with a slanting dash. The letter, of which only the introductory formula survives, was folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being from bottom to top: $1.5 + 1.5 + 1.8 + 1.7 + 1.7 + 2 + 1.9 + 2 + 0.5$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The list is much damaged and broken off at the left side; the right upper corner is gone. The ink has faded out in several places.

١	[بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم]
٢	[ان شاء الله اصطفن بن سيله]
٣	[.....]
٤	[مس راعى دسيه بمين راعى دسيه
٥	[المان]
٦	ديسى بن سليمان ابـلوا ابـهرمس سوى بن سوا. . .]
٧	ابرم راعى دسيه موسى راعى دسيه . . . [.....]
٨	شرحيل بن عيشة نادر بن سليمان مقاره الراعى
٩	سائب بن ادم
١٠	الحسن بن يعقوب ورثة عمرو وهو غسل ورثة عمرو و[هو غسل
١١	اصحاب المال عن بنى مقران

3. Vestiges of ± 4 or 5 letters are visible in the third column. — 4. There are ± 13 letters to be distinguished in the third column, which unfortunately have almost completely faded out. — 6. Only the lower portions of the letters are preserved of the first proper name. The reading *سليمن* must be regarded as provisional. The patronymic is corrected from another name which is no more clearly legible. Only vestiges of 3 letters are recognizable following *سوا*. — 7. The name in the third column is almost completely blurred. It seems that the clerk washed it out. — 10. I cannot decipher the scribbled entries in the second and third column.

1. [In the name of God, t]he Compassionate the Merciful.
2.] if God will. Iṣṭafan, son of Sîla[
3.[
4. []s, shepherd of Dasya Bamîn, shepherd of Dasya[
5. []
6. Deesi, son of Sulaimân Apollo Apa Hermes Saway, son of Sawâ..[
7. Abram, shepherd of Dasya Mûsâ, shepherd of Dasya[]
8. Šurahîl b. 'Aiša Nâdir b. Sulaimân Maqâre, the shep[herd
9. Sâ'ib b. Adam
10. al-Ḥasan b. Ya'qûb the heirs of 'Amr who the heirs of 'Amr who
(is called) 'Asal [(is called) 'Asal
11. Owners of money(?) on behalf of the Banû Miqrân

6. For دیسی cf. above n° 245₅ (p. 125). *إهرمس* is compounded of *ἀπα* and *هرمس*, which corresponds to *Ἐραῖος* (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 105). *سوی* is the exact transcription of the Coptic name *corai* (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, p. 181 note 5, *Coptic Ostraca*, n° 411₅ [p. 70], 412₇ [p. 70], 443 a line 3 [p. 73], 444₈ [p. 74]; cf. F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 391 *Σουάι*), also spelt *coreei* (W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 696₄, p. 310) or *coraei* (*ibid.* n° 434, p. 203).

8. There are two possibilities of reading the patronymic *بدر* according to *AD-DAHABÎ*, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 515. We have the choice between *بَادِر* and *نَادِر*, but I prefer the former as the more common.

Manuscript of a list of persons with their descriptions

Box 272

Handwritten list of the High Court of Justice

This list, which was compiled in 1791, contains the names of the judges of the High Court of Justice, and is a valuable document for the study of the history of the law. The list is arranged in alphabetical order, and gives the names of the judges, their birth and death dates, and their positions. The list is a good example of the type of document that was used by the courts at that time.

Page of manuscript

f

The following is a list of the names of the judges of the High Court of Justice, as given in the manuscript. The list is arranged in alphabetical order, and gives the names of the judges, their birth and death dates, and their positions. The list is a good example of the type of document that was used by the courts at that time.

Texts relating to Census

The present list was compiled in 1791, and is a valuable document for the study of the history of the law. The list is arranged in alphabetical order, and gives the names of the judges, their birth and death dates, and their positions. The list is a good example of the type of document that was used by the courts at that time.

Manuscript of a list of persons with their descriptions

260

Fragment of a list of persons with their description.

Inv. n° 379. IInd Century of the Hiġra (VIIIth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 10.2×5.3 cm. On the recto there are 13 lines of a list of persons with their description, written in black ink in a neat, clear, small hand, pointing to the second Century of the Hiġra, at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears nine lines of a letter, written by an official and probably connected with taxation,⁽¹⁾ in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment comes from the middle of the document and is broken off on all sides. With the openings of the lines the names of the respective persons have been lost. On the left side a scrap, 1.1 cm wide, has detached itself from the upper layer of the papyrus.

The present list seems to find a parallel in the fragment PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3118 (IInd Century of the Hiġra), which is broken off on the left side, and actually contains the names and origins of different individuals, while P. Berol. 15186, consisting of 14 lines and broken off on all sides, contains nothing but the description. A very interesting specimen of the same kind of texts is offered by P. Giss. Inv. n° 195, a list of persons, broken off on the left; it begins with the Muslim name of the individual and the statement whose freedman he was, then follows the former Christian name, the description and the origin. Possibly all these lists have a connection with the census of some particular district. But though I have arranged the present list under the heading "census", it must be confessed that it is not quite certain that this was the purpose originally intended. The minute description of the persons should at any rate make identification easier if necessity arose. It may be possible, too, that the clerk had collected the names and descriptions of so-called fugitives or persons who had temporarily removed themselves from or to another district.

1. The Central Treasury (بيت المال) and al-Fustât are mentioned.

ب[ه ان يامر بكتاب]	١
ورحمته[ن الله وكتب ا]	٢
ش[اب وهو قصير ادم با]	٣
ح[بمرا ربعة ادره العي[ن]	٤
ش[اب جسم ادم بعل]	٥
ش[اب جسم ادم]	٦
قصير ادره العير]	٧
ش[اب ربعة ابي[ض]	٨
ش[اب جسم ابي[ض]	٩
جسم ابيض اتزع]	١٠
ش[اب جسم ابي[ض]	١١
ربعة ادره العينين]	١٢
اد[ره العي[ن]	١٣

1.] . that he may order to write [
2. and mercy] of God. And there has written (it) I[s. . . .
3. a young] man, who is short, tan-coloured . . . [
4.] of middling stature, with gleaming ey[es
5. a young m]an, big-bodied, tan-coloured [
6.].. a young man, big-bodied, tan-colour[ed
7.] short, with gleaming eyes [

2. Only one apex of the second letter of the clerk's name has survived. —
3. Ms. قصير. — 4. The first epithet is much mutilated; what remains looks like
ادره . Ms. ادره ; the blurred initial Hâ stands obviously for Dâl so that
should be read (cf. lines 7 and 13). — 5. Ms. جسم . The last word of the line is
not quite plain. — 6. Ms. جسم . — 9. Ms. جسم . — 10. Ms. جسم . — 12. Ms.
ادره which is a mistake for ادره . — 13. Ms. ادره (miswritten for ادره , cf. line 7).

8.] a young man of middling stature, whi[te in complexion
9.] a young man, big-bodied, whi[te in complexion
10.] big-bodied, white in complexion, having the temples bare [
11.] a young man, big-bodied whi[te in complexion
12.] of middling stature, with gleaming eyes[
13.]... with gleaming ey[es

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(Pl. XVII)

Return of a tax-officer followed by a census of the animals in different villages belonging to the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain.

Inv. n° 241. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, thick papyrus. 38×26 cm. On the recto there are 30 lines of a return concerning animals, written in black ink in a skilled, regular, clear hand at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points are but sparingly added. The back bears 19 lines of a private letter, written by a certain Ibrahîm to Yûsuf, in black ink in a similar hand parallel to the vertical fibres. Diacritical points are added occasionally. A *selis*-joint is visible at a distance of 27.7 cm from the upper margin. The letter was folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being: $1 + 1.1 + 1.7 + 1.9 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.2 + 1.8 + 1.6 + 1.9 + 2 + 2.8 + 2.7 + 2.7 + 2.9 + 3 + 2.9$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The text, which is of special interest, is obviously a return by a tax-officer, giving a kind of animal census in a certain section of the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain, addressed probably to the director of the *kûra* tax-office. Though the top is unfortunately lost, there can be no doubt about the official character of the document, which is obviously connected with taxation. The record of animals is very carefully done, and,

according to the letter of the clerk opening the text, arranged topographically. The numbers of the animals are generally quite large, and point to the existence of a flourishing live-stock in the country. It is not clear whether this registration of animals was made on the basis of declarations offered by the herdsmen to their local tax-office, or whether it was based upon an actual inspection by the official on the spot.

The institution of an animal-census for purposes of taxation is very old in Egypt. Cf. E. SEIDL in *Kritische Vierteljahrschrift*, XXV 2-4, 1932, p. 245; H. KEES, *Kulturgeschichte des Alten Orients, erster Abschnitt, Aegypten* (München, 1933), pp. 22-25; H. LIEBESNY, *Ein Erlass des Königs Ptolemaios II Philadelphos über die Deklaration von Vieh und Sklaven in Sysien und Phoenikien, Aegyptus* XVI (1936), pp. 256 ff. (especially pp. 268-271).

From the Arab period also a series of texts has survived in the form of records of different kinds, connected with the numbering of animals. Apart from cattle-accounts and inventories of a clearly private character⁽¹⁾ I would call attention to the following texts. P. Wessely A 48 (now Ar. III 219) is a list of shepherds, followed by the names of their masters and the number of sheep in their care. P. Oxon. Bodl. Ms. Arab. C 49 is a list of cattle, arranged topographically. PER Inv. Arab. Pap. 3196 offers a record of the cows numbered in a certain domain and described according to their colours (كُتِبَ بَقَرًا وَسِيَةً مُحْصَاةً وَصَفَاتُهَا بِالْوَانِهَا). PER Inv. Arab. Pap. 3209 is a list of persons with the number of animals in their possession drafted for the impost of the year 275 A.H. (الَّذِي تَقْبَلُهُ). A fragment of a list of herdsmen, arranged topographically, is PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3157 (originating from al-Ušmûnain or Lower-Anṣinâ). If the texts, mentioned above, may only in part refer to taxation, this is obviously so in the case of P. Lond. B. M. O. 6235(11), a communication respecting the cattle-census connected with pasture-tax for the year 267 A.H., and P IV/2 recto of the Rainer Collection in Vienna, a list of Christian taxpayers with the number of

1: E.g., L. STERN, *Faiyumische Papyri im ägyptischen Museum zu Berlin*, ÄZ XXIII (1885), n° x (p. 41), P. Hambg. Arab. n° 6 (pp. 32-35); PERF n° 187, 805, Ostrakon n° 5; P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 97, 320, 531, 607.

sheep in their possession (cf. e.g. line 6 : *بـسـل ددیمه وا < دی > عن نفسه غنم* : “Basil Didyme, who has paid for himself, sheep 74, 22”). Unfortunately the nature of the tax paid is not known in the latter instance, but we may take into consideration pasture-tax (*مراعى*) as well as the tax on meadows (*مروج*), and it is possible that the long text printed below is also connected with these sources of revenue or with the assessment of *sadaqa*.

الصغار سبع مائة وثمانية وستين راسا]	١١
والفضة—[ل	١٢ الشراة
ستمائة وخمسين راسا	١٣ منه لقرية تدعى منسفيس ثلاثة الف وثمان [را] سا
	١٤ ولقرية تدعى رسموه الكبرى مائتي ر [اس—] ا
ستة وعشرين راسا]	١٥ . [
مائة وخمسة وسبعين راسا]	١٦ لس [] . الح [ر] ك [] ا [] الف واربع مائة راسا]
ثمانية عشر راس]	١٧ ولقرية تدعى بلسوره مائة واربع وثلثين راسا
الشراة—[راة	١٨
ال [ف] و [م] ا [ئة] وا [ربعي] ن راسا]	١٩ من الضياع المساء—[ففة
ثمانية عشر راسا	٢٠ ومن [الف—] ضل

11. Ms. . شع — 14. Ms. راش — 15. At the end of the left column traces of a letter are visible which can no longer be deciphered. Ms. . وعشرين راسا] — 16. Ms. . وشبعين , راشا — 17. Ms. . عشر and راشا — 19. Ms. المساء] (the Sîn having only two apexes) may be completed المساء] فة or المشاء] ة . The reading of the end of this line is not certain. It is possible that the remains of letters visible belong to two separate lines.

٢١	[وم]ن الصغار	الفي واربع مائة وسبعة وستين [ر]ا[سا]
٢٢	الشـرأة [ال]فـ[ض]ـل	صـغار
٢٣	منه لقرية تدعى منهرى الف واثنى عشر راس [..] [رس]	مائة وثلاثة وعشرين راسا
٢٤	ولقرية تدعى ابيوهه خمس مائة وثلثين راس [عشرة]	[] سه [و] [اربعة]ين [ر]ا[سا]
٢٥	ولقرية تدعى هالمـوه ثلثة مائة واحد وخمسين [راسا]	احد واربعين راسا []
٢٦	[ولقرية] تدعى ابو فنس الفى وستمئة وخمسة [راسا]	ثلثمائة وعشر [ين] [ر]ا[سا]
٢٧	وثمانين [] //	
٢٨	وا[لقرية] تدعى بسلا الف وخمس مائة وتسعة [ية]	
٢٩	وستين [راسا]	
٣٠	ولقرية [ت]د[ع]ى [ط] [ا...سه] [الف] [] .	

21. *شعه* and *ستين* are dotted thus in the original.—23. *Sîn* in *راس* is provided with a slanting dash. Ms. *رانتا* — 24. The mutilated unit at the end of the line is perhaps to be supplemented *[سعة]*. — 25. Ms. *راسا*. — 28. Ms. *سعة*. — 30. The place-name is too mutilated to admit any feasible completion.

17. and belonging to a village called Balsûra(?) one hundred and thirty-four head eighteen head.
18. Prize herds :
19. And from the neighbou[ring] estates : one thous[and] and one [hun]dred and f[orty] head.
20. and of the [su]rplus eighteen head
21. [and o]f the small ones two thousand and four hundred and sixty-seven [he]a[d].
22. Prize herds the surplus small ones
23. Thereof belonging to a village called Manharî: one thousand and eleven head[]; ...[].... one hundred and twenty-three head.
24. and belonging to a village called Abyûha: five hundred and thirty head[]; ten. Fo[rty]]h[ea]d.
25. and belonging to a village called Halmûh(?): three hundred and fifty-one [head]. Forty-one hea[d].
26. [and belonging to a village] called Abû Phanis two thousand and six hundred and eighty. Three hundred and twe[nty]h[ea]d.
27. five[head].
28. [and belonging to] a village called Pesla(Beslâ) one thousand and five hundred and
29. sixty-nin[e head].
30. [and belonging to a village] cal[led] T...a.....

13. منسفيس, situated in the Mudîrîya of al-Miniya, district of Abû Qirqâş (cf. *Gadwal*, p. 97), belonged formerly to the district of al-Ušmûnain according to IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâṣitat 'iqd al-Amṣâr* v, p. 21₂₁₋₂₃, IBN AL-ĠÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 183₁₂₋₁₄, and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Egypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 697, n° 96).

14. رسموه is otherwise unknown and cannot yet be identified.

17. The village of لسوره is hitherto unknown.

23. Manharî, occurring also in n° 274₁₅ and in the form منهرى in Per Inv. Ar. Pap 3221^v₁₁, is situated in the Mudîrîya of al-Miniya, district of Abû Qirqâş (*Gadwal*, p. 98). It has been reckoned by IBN DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, V, p. 21_{25f.}, IBN al-ĠÎ'ân, *Tuhfa*, p. 183₁₇₋₁₉ and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 697, n° 98) to the dependencies of al-Ušmûnain. In PERF n° 1156₃ the *nisba* relating to this village (سراج المنهروى) is mentioned.

24. The village of Abyûha is mentioned in the *Dictionnaire des villes, villages, hameaux, etc. de l'Egypte*, p. 17 (Abiouha) as belonging to the Mudîrîya and the district of el-Miniya. It may be identical with البهو, offered by the *Gadwal*, p. 99 (situated in the district of Samâlût) and belonged formerly to the district of al-Ušmûnain (cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ğam*, I, p. 111, IBN DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, v, p. 16₂, IBN AL-ĠÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 174₁₅₋₁₇ (vocalized here ابهيوها, S. de SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 693, n° 7).

25. The village of هلموه is obviously identical with هلموه الارى in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 6008^v₁₀. The exact site thereof is not known.

26, 28. Both localities are otherwise unknown.

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(Pl. XVIII, XIX)

Registration of animals in different villages of the *kûra*
of al-Ušmûnain.

Inv. Ar. n° 411. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light brown, fine papyrus. 19 × 20.5 cm. On the recto there are 14 lines written in a clear, regular hand in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points are missing. The back bears 14 lines, written by at least four separate hands in different shades of a

black ink, parallel to the vertical fibres. The papyrus was folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being from bottom to top: $1.8 + 2.2 + 2.2 + 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.5 + 2.7 + 2 + 0.7$ cm.

Place of discovery probably al-Ušmûnain.

The papyrus, tattered at the top, is in a bad state of preservation, perforated and worm-eaten. On the back, a strip, 2–3 cm. wide, has detached itself from the upper layer of the leaf.

On recto :

.....	[ر [كباش]	١
.....	يعقوب والراعى نفسه مما احضر ^{qv} بلسوس هلدوه مما [احضر]	٢
	بدتجاشه كباش	٣
	فدلا	٤
		٥
	فدلا	٦
	قرية تدعى طيموه وبويط بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم	٧

1. Only ب and the lower parts of كباش are preserved. Vestiges of about 7 characters have survived of the second half of this line, which unfortunately are no longer clearly recognizable. — 2. The head of q is only partially visible. The traces of ± 4 letters following the lacuna do not admit of any feasible completion. — 4. The letter at the left of η is no longer legible.— 5. The reading of the figures is far from certain. — 6. Vestiges of + 4 or 5 figures have survived at the end of the line.

٨	ثيدر ايوب والراعى نفسه كباش $\mu\epsilon$	جرجه محاس والراعى نفسه كباش $\varphi \sigma\pi\epsilon$
٩	نوهه ابلوا والراعى سسنه . . .	ه [. . .] والراعى نفسه كباش $\nu\beta$
١٠	كباش $\mu\eta$	
١١	وله مع مقاره كباش $\varphi\mu$	بدر [س]وره بquam والراعى نفسه كباش $\sigma\varsigma$
١٢	وله مع مقاره كباش $\lambda\eta$	وله كباش $\mu\eta$
١٣	وله مع مقاره كباش $\omega\sigma\epsilon$	جرجه الحارس مما احضر بسندروف $\chi\alpha$
١٤	وله والراعى هلس λ	كباش

8. The right half of the circle of φ still survives. — 9. The beginning of the first name is not quite certain, ν or μ seem possible. The characters following $\sigma\sigma\sigma$ are much mutilated. Initial Hâ is blurred and the following two (or even three) letters are almost completely destroyed. — 10. $\mu\eta$ are partially mutilated and faded out; the reading is to be regarded as provisional (cf. line 12.) — 11. The tails of Dâl and Râ as well as the two apexes of Sîn in $\mu\delta\rho\sigma\omega\rho$ are lost. — 13. Ms. $\mu\delta\rho\sigma\omega\rho$.

On verso:

١	طيموه وبويط	هموا	١
٢	α [	γ [. . . .]	$\sigma\pi\alpha$ $\gamma\lambda\varsigma\gamma$ طهروح
٣		..η	
٤		مشول وسلسلا	اسموه
٥		ση	$\delta\alpha\beta$ $\beta\tau\xi\beta$
٦	الشراة الفضل	بجميع الشراة	$\alpha\theta\tau\varsigma\zeta$ الفضل $\varphi\mu\varsigma$
٧	قرية تدعى دجلة	$\varsigma\sigma\varsigma\theta$ $\alpha\sigma\theta$	$\alpha\theta\tau\varsigma\zeta$ -/٥

1. The tops of the letters are lost. — 2. The figures following γ are blurred and no longer clearly discernible. — 3. The two figures at the left of η are no longer to be read with certainty.

٨	قرية تدعى طهـ [ر] وح	βτνα	ψκς
٩	قرية تدعى هموا	σπα	σ
١٠	قرية تدعى طيموه وبويط	βρξη	λα
١١	قرية تدعى اببيوه	κε	τκς
١٢	قرية تدعى مشول	σ[ι]ε	α[]
١٣	وسلسلا		[]
١٤	قرية تدعى الرقوة	αξξ	

σφνα
[[]]

10. Below σφνα some figures have apparently been washed out.

On verso :

1. Tîmûh and Bawîṭ Hafwâ(?) [] $\frac{1}{2}$
2. 1000 3[...] 281 05 3036 Ṭahrûḥ
3. [..]8
4. Mašûl and Sansalâ(?) Abîmûh
5. 208 3262 4102
6. The prize herds the surplus. The total of the prize herds 19397 the surplus 546
7. The village called Dalġa 6299 1209
8. The village called Ṭah[r]ûḥ 2351 726
9. The village called Hafwâ(?) 281 200 6551
10. The village called Tîmûh and Bawîṭ 2168 31000 []
11. The village called Abîyûḥ 25 []326
12. The village called Mašûl 245 1[...]
13. and Sansîlâ(?) []
14. The village called al-Raqwa 1067

On recto:

2. As to *بلتوس* cf. vol. I, p. 167. *هلمدوه* is not known to me.
3. *دنجاشه* is probably a variant form of *تدجاجة* in *P. Hambg. Arab.* n° 12a₃ (p. 53), which has been identified by A. DIETRICH with *ΤΑΤΣΑΑΣΕ* (Tatgaage) in W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 1030₁ (p. 429). Perhaps the modern *كوم انجاشه* (Kôm Ingâša, spelled Kom Ingassah in *Dictionnaire des villes, villages, hameaux, etc. de l'Égypte*, p. 118), east of Bâwîṭ (cf. *Ġadwal*, p. 108 and the map of Egypt 1:100.000 sheet $\frac{52}{54}$ and $\frac{52}{60}$), might be the same place.
7. *طيموه* is an unknown locality. For *بويط*, recurring also in *P. Cair. B. É. Inv.* n° 758₆ 779 + 795₁₉ (*باويط*), *PERF* n° 813₃, *PER Inv. Ar. Pap.* 170₁, 1248₂ and in W. E. CRUM, *CMBM*, n° 580 address (p. 275), cf. J. MASPERO and G. WIET, *Matériaux pour servir à la géographie de l'Égypte*, p. 57.
8. *لحاس* probably renders the Coptic name *ⲛⲁⲅⲁⲩⲩ* in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, p. 38.
11. As to the personal name Maqâre cf. vol. II, p. 137, for *بدرسوره* *ibid.*, p. 182.
9. *نوهه* probably corresponds to the Coptic form *ⲛⲱⲅⲉ* (Noah) in G. HEUSER, *op. cit.*, p. 107.
13. *سندروف* (the dotting being conjectural) is a locality hitherto unknown, obviously situated in the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain.
14. For *هلس* cf. vol. III, n° 203₁₂ (p. 204).

On verso:

1. Cf. the remarks on line 7 on the recto. The place name *هعوا*, unfortunately mutilated at the beginning, is hitherto unknown.
2. The locality of *طهروح* (the dotting being uncertain) recurs in *PER Inv. Ar. Pap.* 3169₁.
4. *مشول* is obviously the same place as *أمشول* in the Markaz of Dairût, north-north-east of Sâ'u; cf. IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intisâr li wâsiṭat 'iqd al-Amsâr*, v, p. 17; IBN AL ĠÎĀN, *Tuhfa*, p. 177₄₋₆, the Rauk Nâṣirî in S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 694 (n° 32); *Ġadwal* p. 108. The other localities offered by this line are not known.
7. The village of Dalġa, situated not far from the modern *دالجا* in the district of Mellawî in the so-called Hôḍ ad-Dalġâwî south of the Joseph canal, is a well known locality, frequently mentioned in Arabic papyri

(P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 244₁; 821₂. Ta'riḥ 2166g₅). PERF n° 818₅, PER Inv. Chart. Ar. 7257₂, 8106₆. The old village, Coptic τᾱρε, τηᾱρε and ᾱηᾱρε (*CPR* II, no 57₁, 58₁, W. E. CRUM, CMRL, p. 168 note 3), Τεῶρε *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1461₃₃, is identical with the ruins of Deir al-Ġarādâwî or Nazlet Abu Ḥalaġa, north of Kôm Rakab on the right bank of the canal. In mediaeval time the place was flourishing and remarkable, contained a church and monastery of Saint Onuphrios and furthermore twenty-four other churches. Its population amounted to 12000 souls, but sank in 1174 A. D. down to 400 souls. The place was completely ruined 30 years before the French Expedition to Egypt by the Galadâwîs or people of Dalġa, a big village to the west. Nothing but the name Deir (monastery) and six columns, standing upright and rising two metres above the débris of red and grey granit mark the site of an old monastery. The hill of ruins is not very high, as it has apparently been lowered by continued cultivation. The area covered with ruins, tiles and pieces of pottery, is 400 by 500 m. As the old Christian church replaced a pagan temple so the former was supersided by a small mosque. Cf. YÂQÛT, *Mu'ġam*, II, p. 583_{2f}; ABÛ ŞÂLIḤ, *The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt* ed. B. T. A. EVETTS fol. 78a, 91b, p. 224, 255f; AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hiṭat*, I, p. 239₁₆; IBN AL-ĠÎ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 179₁₄₋₁₆; S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 695 (n° 60); IBN DUQMAQ, *op. cit.*, v, p. 19₁₂₋₁₆; 'ALÎ PASHA MUBÂRAK, *al-Hiṭat al-ġadîda at-Tawfiqîya*, XI, p. 18_{34ff}; *Ġadwal*, p. 108; E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 175, 488f.; J. V. KARABACEK, *MPER* II/III (1887), p. 89f.

11. اسوه is probably to be dotted اسيوه and is identical with اسيوه in n° 261₂₄ (p. 169).

14. The site of الرقوة is unknown.

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List of proprietors and herdsmen of flocks.

Inv. n° 385. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A. D.).

Yellowish-brown, fine papyrus. 16.6 × 21 cm. The clerk, using a thick pen, began to draft the list on the recto, where 15 lines in two columns, running parallel to the horizontal fibres, are preserved. He then continued the list on the back in one column, of which only 15 lines, written at right-angles to the vertical fibres, are left. The text is written in a coarse,

somewhat flowing hand in black ink, diacritical points occur frequently. The papyrus was folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being no longer recognizable.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is in a fairly good condition, as far as it is preserved, and is apparently complete at the top and on both sides. The bottom is much damaged and torn off. There is an empty space, 6 cm wide, between the two columns on the recto; on the back there are large blank spaces at the right and left side of the column. Since a strip of the papyrus, about 1.4 cm wide, has detached itself from the upper layer on the back, the column of figures at the left side of the text on the verso is almost completely lost.

On recto :

5	وسيينه الارملة	β	مراحم بن ابرهيم	١
	γ			٢
α	مليح	β	عثمن بن المجاج	٣
		β		
γ	بنجه بمعرفة بيج النوبى	η	ابلوا النجار	٤
ζη	هلس الراعى بمعرفة ايوب	γ	احمد الاعرج	٥
	η			٦
α	شنوده بن ايوب	γ	ميننا بن بقطر راعى بيشه	٧
	α			٨
5	سعيد غلام تماس	β	ابو عمرو بن سكاله	٩
	β			١٠

On recto. Right column : 1. Ms. ابرهيم . — 3. The second β is added below the first, and apparently later, by the scribe. — 4. The clerk first wrote ابو but then, correcting himself, he added بوا modifying the head of Wâw into initial Lâm, so that the name now looks like ابولوا . Ms. النجار .

Left column : 1. Ms. وسينه . — 3. The horizontal stroke merely fills up the line and has no special signification. — 4. النوبى is fully dotted in the original. — 5. It seems that the dash to the right of η belongs to the Yâ in النوبى and has, therefore, nothing to do with the figure. — 7. Ms. ايوب . — 9. It is not certain whether we ought to read تماس or تماسى .

αβ	أيوب بن الحسين بن زرعة	α	١١ مرهم بن السبيع
	كباش		١٢
١	[] أحمد بن ر	١٣	الحسن بن عبد الكريم
		α	١٤ اسمعيل بن ادريس
		β	١٥ اشقر []

On verso :

		ورط .	١
[]	[]	نميل	٢
[]	[]	[[δ]]	٣
[]	[]	ايوب بن الحسن	٤
[]	[]	θ	٥
[]	[]	محمد بن ورید	٦
[]	[]	α	٧
[]	[]	شنوده النشار	٨
[]	[]	η	٩
[]	[]	حكم بن عسل	١٠
[]	[]	δ	١١
[]	[]	رهمه	١٢
		خراب	١٣
		γ α ε	١٤
[]	[]	الر	١٥

On recto. Right column: **11**. I cannot read the patronymic, which probably is corrected from another name. — **13**. Only the curved bend of ζ survives.

Left column: **13**. Vestiges of two letters are visible following Râ of the patronymic.

On verso: **1**. It is not clear whether the portion of a horizontal stroke originally belonged to a letter or to a dash filling the line. — **2**. The name is fully dotted, but there are two more dots below the bend of Lâm the significance of which is not clear — **3**. δ is cancelled by a line drawn through it in the Ms. — **4**. الحسن is dotted in the original. — **6**. Ms. ورید . — **8**. Ms. النشار .

On recto :

1. Muzâhim b. Ibrahîm	2	and Sabîne, the widow,	6
2.		3	
3. 'Utmân b. al-Ḥaġġâġ	2 2	Malîh	1
4. Apollo, the carpenter,	8	Banġa, with the knowledge of Biġ, the Nubian,	3
5. Aḥmad, the lame,	3	Helis, the shepherd, with the know- ledge of Job,	28
6.		8	
7. Mînâ, son of Boqtor,	3	Šanûda, son of Job,	1
shepherd of Bîše			
8.		1	
9. Abû 'Amr b. Sakkâle(?)	2	Sa'îd, hireling of Tsâs (?),	6
10.		2	
11. Marham b. as-Sabî'	1	Ayyûb b. al-Ḥusain b. Zur'a	22
12.		rams	
13. al-Ḥasan b. 'Abd al-Karîm	7(?)	Aḥmad b. R[	] 10
14. Isma'îl b. Idrîs(?)	1(?)	[
15. Ašqar [	] 2	[

On verso :

1. [
2. Humail	0	] 1
3. [4 ]	[	] 1
4. Ayyûb b. al-Ḥasan	[	] 1
5. 9	[	] 1
6. Muḥammad b. Wuraid(?)	[	] 1
7. 1	[	] 1
8. Šanûda, the sawyer	[	] 1
9. 8	[	] 1
10. Ḥakam b. 'Asal	[	] 1
11. 4	[	] 1
12. Rahyeu (?)	[	] 1
13. destroyed	[	] 1
14. 3 26	[	] 1
15. ar-R[

On recto

(right column) :

9. سكاله is probably a transcription of a Coptic form of Σακάλλης in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 357.

15. For أَشْقَر see AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 14.

Left column :

1. سبينه (partially dotted) is the exact transcription of Σαβίνα, Σαβίνε in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 356.

3. For the two possibilities of reading the name ملىح cf. above n° 252₈ (p. 141).

4. بنجه (undotted) renders a Coptic form either of Πένγης (G. PARTHEY, *Ägyptische Personennamen*, p. 78) or of Πενγός (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 304). For بيج (βητ) see G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, pp. 14, 73. The *nisba* النوبى, for which see AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 63, AS-SAM'ÂNÎ, *Kitâb al-Ansâb*, fol. 570^r, AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Lubb al-Lubâb*, p. 266, occurs frequently in the Arabic papyri (*P. Ryl. Arab.* VIII, n° 9₃; *P. Monneret Arab.* III 2₅ [*Isl.* IV/3, p. 266]; *P. Cair. B. É. Inv.* n° 110₂, 316₁^v, Ta'rîh n° 1741/3 l. 7; *PERF* n° 614_{6, 9, 18, 20}, 770₃, 962₂; *PER Inv.* Ar. Pap. 1952₁₁^r; *PSR* n° 22^v; *P. Berol.* 7514₂, 11278₂; *P. Wessely A* 114₆^v).

5. As to the name هلس cf. vol. III, n° 203₁₂ (p. 204).

7. A شنوده بن ايوب occurs in *P. Cair. B. É. Ta'rîh* n° 1899_{2/3}, but this is not likely to be the person concerned here.

On verso :

2. For نُحْمِل see AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 117.

10. The name عسل may be read either عَسَل or عِسل according to AD-DAHABÎ, *op. cit.*, p. 365.

13. The expression خراب, generally meaning “uncultivated, in a state of ruin, in a state of contrary of flourishing”, may point to the fact that the herdsman had lost his animals.

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Texts relating to land-survey

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(Pl. XX)

Report of a surveyor.

Inv. n° 317. 262 A.H. (27th October to 26th November, 873 A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 15.7×19.4 cm. On the recto there are fragments of two lines from the end of a letter written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres (hand A). Below this a surveyor has drafted a report in black ink, of which 13 lines, running in the same direction, are preserved (hand B). *Šin* is occasionally provided with a small slanting line. The leaf was folded parallel to the lines from bottom to top, the widths of the successive folds being : $0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.9 + 1 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1 + 1$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The upper left-hand corner is torn off. The last two lines are damaged, the upper layer of the horizontal fibres of the papyrus having detached itself. The leaf is perforated in some places. The original margins remain on the right side and partially on the left. It seems to be possible that the report was drawn up in consequence of directions received from a higher official by the letter torn off at the top of the papyrus.

- ١
 ٢ وزاد في احسانه اليك و]
]
 ٣ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم]
 ٤ الذى ارتفعت به مساحة طالع من ار]ض
 ٥ نخراج سنة اثنين وستين وماتى المس[احة با]رض
 ٦ مبرى الزرع مائى واحد وخمسين فداناً]

5. Very small portions of the final Alif and final Hâ in المساحة are still preserved. Of the Râ in بارض only the top has survived.

- ٧ ونصف وثمان وسدس ثم[ن فدان
 ٨ السلجم فدانين وثلاثي ونصفثمان الرطاب فدان]
 ٩ ربع [ثم[ن
 ١٠ الكروم ثلث ونصفثمان عشرين بشعبان سنة [اثنى[ن وستين ومائتين
 ١١ البور نصف وربع وسدس ثمن

 ١٢
 ١٣ بسم[الله الرحمن الرحيم

1.
2. And may He increase His bounty into thee, and [
3. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. [
4. What has resulted from the survey of Tâlfar (?) belonging to the
lan[d of
5. for the land-tax of the year two hundred and sixty two. The
su[rvey] in the la[nd of
6. free from seed two hundred and fifty-one faddâns [
7. and one half and one eighth and a sixth of an
eighth [of a faddân.
8. Colza: two faddâns and two thirds and one half of an eighth.
Clover one faddan ... [
9. a quarter of an [eigh]th.
10. Vine: a third and one half of an eighth. (On the) 20th of
Ša'bân of the year two hundred and sixty-[tw]o.
11. Fallow-land: a half and a quarter and a sixth of an eighth.
12.
13. In the nam[e of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. [

8. The top of Alif in فدان is lost. Traces of about 4 letters are recognizable at the end of the line. — 9. The greater part of the bend of Nûn has survived. — 10. ومائتين is written as a mere flourish. — 12. Vestiges of about 5 letters, written in a thick, coarse hand, are still discernible. — 13. The remains of two letters written in the same hand as the preceding line perhaps belong to the beginning of the Basmala.

6. Land not taken under cultivation or not yet sown is specially mentioned, for it was probably rated differently.

8. سَلْجَم, also occurring in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3022_{8, 11 16}, is *Brassica Napus* L., according to P. ASCHERSON and G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, p. 41 (*selgam*), or *Brassica campestris*, according to S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, pp. 98 f., 311, 316. Cf. too AL-QALQAŠANDÎ, *Subḥ al-A'šâ*, III, p. 311 ult.; A. v. KREMER, *Aegypten* I (Leipzig, 1863), p. 211; A. v. PROKESCH, *Erinnerungen aus Aegypten und Kleinasien*, I (Wien 1829), p. 107. From the seeds an oil was pressed out, which is reckoned among the specialities of Egypt mentioned by AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Husn al-Muḥâḍara*, II, p. 219₁₆, ABÛ ŠÂLIḤ, *The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt*, ed. B. T. A. EVETTS, p. 67. From fields cultivated with *salḡam*, an impost of 1 dînâr (in former times of 2 dînârs) was levied; cf. AL-QALQAŠANDÎ *op. cit.*, III, p. 453.

266

(Pl. XXI)

Report of a surveyor.

Inv. n° 252. IIIrd Century of the Hira (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus, darker coloured in some places. 19 × 26.5 cm. On the recto there are 14 lines from a report of a surveyor, written in black ink in a skilled, regular hand parallel to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points are lacking. The verso bears only 14 lines of pen-trials, apparently done by an official, at right-angles to the vertical fibres in black ink; four more lines of such pen-trials are to be found on the recto, above and on the left side of the Basmala (lines 1-4), running parallel to the horizontal fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

Unfortunately the papyrus is in a very bad state of preservation, broken off in the middle, at the top and on the left side, and worm-eaten.

- ١ [وعشرون نفرا]
- ٢ [حفظك] [ε ω] αβ γ' η' []
- ٣ ب[سم الله] [الرح-] [] من الر[ح-] يم / حفظك [الله]
- ٤ وتم نعد[حمته عليك]
- ٥ مبلغ ما ارتفعت به مساحة اسفل اشمون لما- [] ε' ω' αβ γ' η' []
- ٦ [] [] في الا . . [دع] الى دعاني []
- ٧ من من من الخضر [] αωβ [γ'η'] نصف وربع وثلث[من]
- ٨ ثلثي وربع وثلث [] أربعة وثلثين مبلغ ما ارتفعت به اسفل اشمون [وا]

2. Nothing but the', the upper portion of ε and the right half of ω have survived. — 3. The top of Alif is still preserved.
6. Although the form of the letters in دعاني is quite obvious, the meaning of the word is doubtful; دعاني "he summoned me" does not fit in the context.

- ٩ من ٥ منه من الكـ روم ٥٨٧
- ١٠ منه من الكـ روم مبلغ ما ارتفعت به ا[ش]فل ا[شم]و[ن]
- ١١ ما ا[ر]تفع[ت] به [] . . [] ركد[ر]س ارتفعت كله على ي[د]ى
- ١٢ مبلغ ما ا[ر]تفعت به [] مساحة اعلى اشمون و<ا>على انصنى . []
- ١٣ أيضا عن دين[ر] ونصّف ورب[ع] وثمان دينر الف واربعين []
- ١٤ اربعة واربعين دينرا وثلثي وثمان دينر خمسة دينر و []
- ١٥ احد واربعين دينرا []

9. Yā in يدى is dotted in the original. — 10. Only Alif, Fâ, Nûn and the first dent of Sîn are preserved of اسفل. With the exception of Alif, the head of Wâw and a portion of the bend of Nûn اشمون is destroyed.

On the geographical data afforded by the papyrus see the article by the present writer, *Probleme der arabischen Papyrusforschung*, I, p. 388 f. The *kûras* of Lower-Ašmûn and Anṣinâ (اسفل اشمون وانصنى) are furthermore mentioned together in PER Inv. Ar Pap. 3175₄; Lower- and Upper-Ašmûn and Lower-Anṣinâ (اسفل اشمون اعلى اشمون اسفل انصنى) recur in the heading of PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3230₂. The *kûras* of Lower-Ašmûn are to be found in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3175₄, the two *kûras* of al-Ušmûnain and Lower-Anṣinâ in n° 3311₅, both *kûras* joined in n° 3085₆ (226 A. H.).

7. We encounter خضر (herbs, leguminous plants) in n° 267₁ (p. 193), 268₁₄ (p. 197), P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 670₁ P. Wessely A 2₂, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3089₁, 3095₁, 3099₁, 3104₁, 3108₂, 3496, 10151₁₃, P. Berol. 15180₂. Land-tax on leguminous plants and trefoil (خراج الخضر والاقرط) is recorded in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 10151₁₃.

10. The restoration of the end of this line is based upon line 8.

267

Report of a surveyor.

Inv. n° 284. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish-brown, fine papyrus. 26.5 × 11 cm. On the recto there are 15 lines of a report of a surveyor written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Diacritical points occur rarely, Sîn is provided with a slanting dash. The handwriting points to the beginning of the third Century of the Hiġra. Between lines 3 and 4, 5 and 6, a second, coarse hand has inserted pen-trials (3 lines), in a somewhat lighter-tinted black ink. The back bears 7 lines of an account, written by a third, current hand in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres, without diacritical points. A *selis*-joint is visible at a distance of 7.7 cm. from the upper margin.

Place of discovery unknown.

With the exception of the left side which is broken off, the papyrus is very well preserved.

On recto :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	١
ذكر ما رفع اصبع بن عبد العزيز	٢
بكورة طحا لخراج سنة	٣
الادلا بها ابراهيم بن سله واعوانه	٤
بقعة منلاوه	٥
ابراهيم البنا قح ٥	٦
ميمون بن مهران وهو حرب قح ٥	٧
بن العمري	٨
اسرايل الحارس [ق]مح ٥	٩
ابو مرزوق مولى حنش ٥	١٠
صح	١١
حمين ومجد ابني فرج الفقيه قح ٥	١٢
احمد بن علي السمردي قح ٥	١٣
موسى بن عبس وهو اسحق السفطى ٥	١٤
زرع	١٥

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the [Merciful].
2. Report of that which Aşbağ b. 'Abd al-'Azîz has transmitted[
3. in the *kûra* of Ṭahâ, for the land-tax of the ye[ar
4. The confidants therein Ibrahîm b. Sila and [his] ma[tes
5. The sunken land of Manlâfe (?)
6. Ibrahîm, the builder, wheat: 77 70[

5. Nûn in منلاوه is dotted in the original. — 7. The left half of π is missing. — 10. Nothing but a small portion has survived of the decade which is no longer recognizable, — 11. صح has been added later. — 12. The decade is destroyed. — 13. I cannot read the *nisba*.

7.	Maimûn b. Mihrân, who (is called) Harb, wheat :	77½ 83½
8.	b. al-'Umarî	
9.	Isrâ'îl, the watchman, [w]heat :	64 [] 5 [
10.	Abû Marzûq, freedman of Hanaš,	26 [] ½ [
11.	correct.	
12.	Hunain and Muḥammad, the sons of Farag̃, the lawyer, wheat :	58½ [] 8 [
13.	Aḥmad b. 'Alî al-..... wheat :	63½ [
14.	Mûsâ b. 'Abs, who (is called) Ishâq as-Saftî	32 [] 5 [
15.	seed land	

3. For the *Kûra* of Ṭahâ see vol. II, p. 36 f.

4. As to الأدلاء, plural of دليل, see vol. III, n° 178_{2,5}; it also occurs in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 888₇. The *dalîl* was a local trusted agent with whom the expert, sent by the *dîwân ad-dâr al-Kabîr* for investigation of matters concerned with taxation communicated. The term generally means "guide", but the connection with اصحاب المصادرة in vol. III, n° 178₅ clearly shows that the person plays the rôle of a more or less official "confidant" of the finance authorities. He helps in inquiries respecting the state of affairs (اخراج حال) and circumstances of applicants and complainants connected with tax-levy and financial questions.

According to IBN MAMMÂTÎ, *Kitâb qawânîn ad-Dawâwîn* ed. Prof. Dr. 'Azîz Suryâl Atîya (Cairo 1943), p. 305, he has a definite sphere of action connected with the survey: he draws up the registers of landed property, the cadastres and summonses with a detailed description of the plots, the various sorts of arable land and the names of the tenants, and vouches by his signature for the truth of his statements.

10. Besides حَشَش, which occurs frequently, حَبَش and جَبَش are also possible, according to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 177.

12. The first name can be read ^{حَمِين} or ^{حَمْن} or ^{حَمِين} (cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 174). There are several possibilities of reading the name ^{فَرَج}. According to AD-DAHABÎ, *Muṣṭabih*, p. 402, we have a choice between ^{فَرَج}, ^{فَرَج}, ^{فَرَج} and ^{فَرَج}. I prefer the first as the more common.

13. The *nisba* is not clearly legible, though the letters seem to be quite plain.

14. The patronymic may preferably be read ^{عَبَس}, though ^{عَبَس} and even ^{عَبَس} are not to be excluded (cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *op. cit.*, p. 340).

For the *nisba* ^{السَّقَطِي} cf. vol. I, p. 254 and vol. II, n° 79₁ (p. 39 f.). But perhaps the calling ^{السَّقَطِي} ("dealer in old stores") might also come into consideration; cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *op. cit.*, p. 266, AS-SUXÛTÎ, *Lubb al-Lubâb*, p. 137, AS-SAM'ÂNÎ, *Kitâb al-Ansâb*, fol. 299^v.

268

(Pl. XXII)

Survey list arranged topographically.

Inv. n° 393. IIIrd Century of the Hīġra (IXth Century A. D.).

Light-brown, coarse papyrus. 30 × 25 cm. On the recto there are 18 lines from a survey list, written in black ink without diacritical points at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. On the right of lines 4–8, a private account, comprising 5 lines, written across the horizontal fibres, has been added later in a coarse hand and a somewhat lighter-tinted ink; this is now written in some places over the text of the survey list. The last line of the account, partially dotted, has been inserted between lines 8 and 9 of the above mentioned list. The reverse bears a private letter, containing 14 lines, written in black ink by another hand parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is fairly well preserved.

1. Cf. F. LÖKKEGAARD, *Islamic taxation in the classic period* (Copenhagen 1950), pp. 151, 168.

- ومن الكروم $\gamma\delta'$ ومن قضب الكرم δ' ١٣
- والخضر $\alpha\gamma'\iota'\beta'$ ١٤
- و [. .] صل [.] ١٥
- هـ [] ١٦
- ١٧ قرية تدعى دوحو ————— [] ————— [] ————— [] ————— []
- ١٨ [. .] [. .] τ [. .] [. .] [. .] [. .]
1. [.]
 2. The village ca[ll]ed Maḥallat al- A...[.]...m : 15 [...]. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$
 3. thereof (belongs to land sown with) corn 1379 and of barley 53.
 4. and of pul[s]e 35 and of v[in]e 22
 5. and of trefoil $68\frac{1}{2}$ and [of chick-pea]s 2
 6. 30
 7. and of vine $26\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ [and o]f vine-shoots 2
 8. and there[of] is uncultivated $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$
 9. The village called Naṭwâ (?) 681
 10. thereof belongs to corn(-land) $631\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$
 11. thereof belongs to (land sown with) ..[...]... [] 36
 12. thereof 1[3]

15. The beginning of the line is much damaged by peeling. After γ a space is left, followed by the traces of a letter looking like a dot, but probably belonging to a Mim. The following letter is not plain, but might originally have been initial Ain. Then a hasta is preserved, but the letter following it is lost. A long horizontal dash, connected with Šâd dotted below, is clearly to be made out, but it is not certain whether this ends in a Lâam (the bend of which has faded out) or in an Alif. With the exception of a vertical stroke belonging to η or κ and the bend of a ζ , the figures are completely destroyed. — **17.** The last letter of the place-name has not remained. — **18.** It is not certain what preceded the τ which is partially mutilated; the remains look like ς but do not belong to a ς ; the two letters preceding this are hopelessly destroyed.

13.	and of vine (-land)	$3\frac{1}{4}$	and of vine-shoots $\frac{1}{4}$
14.	and leguminous plants	$1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$	
15.	and.....		[]
16.		[]	...
17.	The village called		27 [..]
18.		3. []	. . []

2. The site of this village is not known,

4. For قطينة ("pulse") cf. above n° 228 (p. 57).

5. As to the crops mentioned here cf. above n° 231₄ (p. 64f.) and n° 216₁₆ (p. 11).

7. For vine see vol. I, p.254. As to قصب الكرم cf. J. v. KARABACEK, *Der Papyrusfund von el-Faijûm*, p. 228f. The same expression occurs in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3089₁, 3108₂, 3222_{3,7,11}, 3557₁.

9. The dotting of the place-name, which is otherwise unknown, is far from certain.

14. For الحضر cf. n° 266₆ (p. 192).

17. Since the name of the village is mutilated at the end, it cannot be identified with any modern locality.

269

Survey list.

Inv. n° 216. IIIrd Century of the Higra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, strong papyrus, somewhat coarse in texture. 11.5×21.3 cm. The text is written in black ink at right angles to the horizontal fibres; the only letter dotted is Medial-Yâ in line 3. The papyrus has been folded parallel to the lines from bottom to top the widths of the successive folds being: $1.3 + 2 + 2.1 + 2.4 + 2.4 + 1.5$ cm.

Place of discovery probably the Fayyûm.

The fragment is worm-eaten and broken off at the top and bottom. The ink has faded badly in several places. The original margins remain at the right and left sides.

Each village-name is accompanied by the total number of faddâns in its circumscription and the extent of the different kinds of soil belonging to the respective locality.

١ [—] هـ ١

٢ من [الق] ر [ط] [β'κ'δ'] ومن البـ و ر β'

٣ قرية تدعى عـ [يـ] ————— σκ η η

٤ منه من الارض الخراج ————— ية σ λ

٥ منه [مـ] ن الزرع σ κ η η' ومن المباقل

٦ η' [] ···· [] ····

1.]h $7\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{48}$

2. Of [tre]f[oil] $57\frac{1}{3} + [\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}]$ and of fallow-land $\frac{1}{12}$

3. The village called 'A[] yûb (?) 328 $\frac{2}{3}$

4. Thereof belongs to *harâğî*-land 230 $\frac{1}{48}$

5. Thereof belongs [to] seed land $220\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$ and to vegetable gardens...

6.[][] $\frac{1}{8}$

3. The locality is hitherto unknown; the reading may, therefore, be regarded as provisional.

5. As to مـبـقـلـه see remarks on n° 234₅ (p. 86).

1. The decade is worm-eaten and faded. — 2. Remains of the foot of Alif following هـ are preserved as well as the end of Râ and the right half of the body of Tâ. After the gap, a curved line is visible, turned to the left which originally appertained to the fraction $\frac{1}{48}$. — 3. Ms. عـ [يـ] و بـ σ κ η η'. — 4. The end of الخراجية (undotted) is faintly visible. — 5. The amount at the end of the line has faded out. — 6. Vestiges of ± 8 letters are recognizable, a reading of which is out of the question.

270

(Pl. XXIII)

Survey list.

Inv. n° 194 + 264. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Ligh-brown, fine papyrus. Two fragments: Inv. n° 264, 7×15.1 cm, and Inv. n° 194, 18×15 cm. On the recto there are 12 lines appertaining to a private letter, written in a large, current hand at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The back bears 15 lines of a survey list written by a skilled scribe, in a clear, educated, regular hand parallel to the vertical fibres. Both texts are in black ink and point to the third Century of the Hiġra.

Place of discovery unknown.

Torn off at the top and bottom. In good condition as far as it is preserved. Unfortunately we have only the remains of two figures of the column at the left, and too much is lost to guess the exact import of the text. The list contains the names of the land-holders with the designation and orientation of the different farms, to which is occasionally added the nature of the land and details concerning the canals which bordered upon the land under consideration. Probably the area of these plots had been verified by a survey. The entry in lines 3, 12, 15 was checked by drawing an oblique stroke to the left of the figures.

Inv. n° 264

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| المعروفة بابي عمر قبالة بلا (مس) ا (ح) | [] | ١ |
| ن [] بجوش بن ابى بنه | [] | ٢ |
| 2 زرع / | [] | ٣ |
| القبالة [الم] معزة التي بيد اسحق بن حمدان البادسي شرقي | [] | ٤ |

1. Remains of about 6 letters are visible preceding المعروفة; Ms. بلا (مس) which is obviously an abbreviation for بلا مساحة (cf. line 5). — 3. The reading of the group of letters following ١ is not certain; perhaps زرع (badly written) might be suggested.

- ٥ ال [ب]الة [ب]لا مساحة
٦ وزيادة فدان ٥ من قبالة الجبان في عدرة الخليج البحرية
٧ . صح وايضا زيادة فدان ٥ من هذه البقعة

Inv. n° 194

- ٨ بوله الط. [ب]لا [ب]ى ١٠٠٠ . الج. [ب]ان [ب] ٠
٩ []
١٠ [] ن [] []
١١ بين هذه البقعة وبين منهلوة قبالة بلا مساحة
١٢ سلسنه بن بس ١٧ /
١٣ ال [ب]الة المعروفة بورا التي كانت بيده في العام الماضي
١٤ [ب]الة بلا مساحة
١٥ تلفس بن بيسط لس ١١ /
١٦ القطعة البور التي في الخليج الحديد حدها القبلي القبالة
١٧ المعروفة بعبد الجبار [ر] في ال والبح. [رى القبالة]
١٨ التي بيد قا [سم] في [ا] [ع] [م] الماضي والش [رقى الخ] ليح
١٩ بين هذه القطعة [ة] [ال] بور وبين [ق]الة قزمان القبلي والغربي
٢٠ الخليج الحديد [ب]الة بلا مساحة
٢١ قزمان الخو [] ل []
٢٢ ما كان ب [ب] [د] في [العام] الماضي قبالة بلا مساحة وله اسمهم
٢٣ [] ائى بلا راعى ولا قبال غلته

5. Nothing has survived of the first half of this line but Alif, Lâ and the tops of + 14 letters. — 6. Ms. الفعه (Qâf having one dot above). — 8. Only the up-stroke has survived of ز, the following figure is no longer recognizable. — 9. This line is completely lost. — 10. Only scanty remains of letters are preserved. — 11. The top of Râ in الجبار is still visible. The two words after في are much damaged, no feasible reading can be guessed. — 18. The patronymic following قا [سم] is completely destroyed. — 22. Of بيد only Bâ and parts of the Dâl are preserved, the following letters are broken off. — 23. The reading of the first word is uncertain.

ولا جبر ولا مصادرة	[]	٢٤
... الط []	... []	٢٥

Inv. No. 264

1. [] known as (the property of) Abû 'Umar,
a tenancy with(out re-survey)
2. [] in 11½ Beğôš, son of Abû Bane 11½
3. [] /] . î 20 seed land
4. The [ma]nured tenancy, which (is) in the hand of Ishâq b.
Ḥamdân, originating from Bâdis, easterly of
5. the a ten[an]cy
without (re-)survey,
6. and a surplus of 4 faddâns of the "tenancy of the cheese-monger"
on the northern bank of the canal.
7. ... correct. And furthermore a surplus of 1 faddân of this plot.

Inv. No. 194

8. Bûle, originating from Ṭ ... lâ, the che[ese-mo]nger, ... 2 []
9. []
10. [] [] ... [],
11. between this plot and between Manhalâwe, a tenancy without
(re-)survey.
12. Sîsinne, son of Psai, 10⅔
13. The [tene]ment known as Baurâ (?), which was in his hand during
the past year,
14. [a ten]ancy without (re-)survey.
15. Telefios, son of Papostolos, 8
16. The plot of fallow land which (is situated) on the "new Canal"
whose southern boundary (is formed by) the tenement,
17. known as (the property of) 'Abd al-Ġabbâ[r] in al-z and
the north[ern] is the tenemen]t
18. which (was) in the hand(s) of Qâ[sim during t]he
part [year]; and the eas[tern] (is formed by) the ca]nal

19. between this plo[t of] fallow-land and between the [te]nement of Quzmân; the southern and western (is formed by)
20. the "new Canal", a [ten]ancy without (re-)survey.
21. Quzmân, the gardener []
22. what was in [the han]d...[.....during] the past yea[r], a tenancy without (re-)survey; and he owns some *sahm*
23. [.....] without any controller or *qabbâl* of his harvest
24. [...] or constraint or exacting of a fine.
25. [So and so] ... originating from T[.]lamûn []

1. The word *قبالة*, which I have rendered "tenancy, tenement" calls for comment. It generally means, according to R. Dozy, *Supplément*, II, p. 305 f., "contract par lequel on permet à quelqu'un d'exploiter une terre moyennant une taxe, une redevance etc.", i. e. contract of lease (cf. *ibid.* p. 306 *قبالة* "acte de donner et de prendre à loyer"). But this is not the sense required here. The evidence of our documents — cf. line 4, 7, 9, and especially PERF n° 836 *ارض القبالة* — shows that by the word scarcely anything else is meant than the "tenancy, tenement" itself (cf. *بَقْط* in vol. II, p. 40). The word is thus used in vol. II, n° 87₁₀ (p. 68 "tenancy"), *P. Ryl. Arab.* III, n° 8₅ (p. 24), PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3229₂, 3613_{4f}.

As to the formula *قبالة بلا مساحة* cf. vol. II, p. 72. For further instances I can now quote: PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 459₄, PERF n° 955_{1, 2, 9, 10, 17}, 971_{4, 10}, 984_{1, 6, 11}.

2. As to the name *بجوش*, cf. vol. II, p. 110, 132; on *بنه* (Bane) cf. above p. 144.

4. The *nisba* *البادمي* refers to the town of *باديس* in the Magrib (cf. AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Lubb al-Lubâb*, p. 25).

6. For the signification of *زيادة* cf. above p. 56 f. As to the different possibilities of reading the calling *الحنان* (*الحنَّان* or *الحنَّان* or *الحنَّان*) cf. AD-DAHABÎ, *Muštabih*, p. 83 and vol. III, n° 205₁₀ (p. 210).

12. *سيسنه* (*cicenna*) is a variant form of *سسينه*, for which see vol. I, p. 179. The patronymic can preferably be read *بسي*, rendering $\Psi_{\alpha\iota}$ (F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.* col. 480); but the reading may perhaps equally well be *بشي*, a variant form of *بشاي*, which is offered by W. E. CRUM, CMRL, n° 309_{5,6} (p. 144).

15. A comparison with n° 225_s (cf. p. 51) shows that we may read تلفس. This name recurs in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3373 fragment b recto 1. 2, and renders perhaps Τήλεφος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 433. An equation with a supposed short form of Τελοφάνης (ibid., col. 428) seems less probable. For بيسطاس see vol. III, p. 122.

23. For the قَبَّال see vol. III, p. 103.

24. As to the exact meaning of مصادرة see vol. III, p. 131.

271

(Pl. XXIV)

Survey list.

Inv. n° 161.

About 273 A.H. (886 A.D.).

For description see vol. II, n° 101 (p. 115 f.).

The entries, which are made by different hands, are checked in lines 8 and 9.

1	بيسطلس وابنى	xy	=	α	θ	αα	ζ
2	الحارس	جخل					
3	جخل	ε	θ	κθ	κη	γδ	δδ'
4	مرقوره بن سماعيل قرط	ζ	=	ηδ	=	γδ	δδ' γ'κ
5	ربيع						
6	الاوسية	قمح	λδ	λγ	ιε	ιδ	ιζη'
7	الفضل بن جعفر المعلم	قمح	λδ	λθ	μζ	ιηδ'	κγδ
8	قبالة	قمح	κζ	=	ιδ'	=	ιγδ
9	عبد الصمد بن اسمعيل	قمح	οιβδ	οιθδ	οιζη	οιζδ	νη
10	عبد المعز ابن اسمعيل	<قمح>	ηδ	=	ιε	=	γδ

1. Only traces of a figure remain before and after ζ in the sixth column of figures. The top of ζ is lost. — 4. The last figure is no longer discernible. — 6. Ms. الارسية — 10. قمح is a scribal error for قح.

]	=	α	ηδ	قمح	α	ηδ	α	قمح	θ	١٧	بجل	١١
]			δδ		τε					٩	٥'β'	١٢
]	πζγ	—									فذلك	١٣
			γδγ'β'	البور	χπγδ'	الزرع						١٤
]	οζγ'β'			ية		من الكرم زرع الاوس						١٥
]			ιδζ'δ'	قرط	οζβδ'γ'β'	قمح						١٦
]			βδ'	بور	ξηζ'	برسيم						١٧
]	[β'β'			ين		ومن زرع المزارع						١٨
]			ογη'	قرط	τνθς'ζ'δ'	قمح						١٩
]			αζ'δ'	بجل	ε	برسيم						٢٠
]			αγ	بور	αδγ'β'	شعير						٢١
]			ης'	ارة		ومن الاج						٢٢
												٢٣

[قمح]

1. Papostolos and Abanâ	23	"	10	9	11½	[]½	[]	7	[
2. the guardian	radish :								
3.	radish :	5	9	29	28	3½	14¼	½	[
4. Merqûre b.	trefoil :	7	"	8½	"	3½	10¼	[]½+¼	[
5.	farmer(?)								
6. the estate	wheat :	35½	33	15	14	17½	7¼	[]½	[
7. al-Fadl b. Ġa'far, the teacher,	wheat :	34	39	47	"	18¼	23½	[]½	[
8. tenancy	wheat :	27	"	14	"	13½	7	½+¼+¼+¼	[

11. The dots of Qâf in قمح (following θ) are in the form of a small slanting dash. Only an upright stroke has survived of the last figure. — 12. The figures are so badly formed that the reading is only conjectural. — 18. The last figure is no longer recognizable.

9. 'Abd as-Samad b. Isma'il	wheat :	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	127	58	63 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{24}+\frac{1}{48}$	[
10. 'Abd al-Mu'izz b. Isma'il	wheat :	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	15	"	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 [
11. radish 13 9	wheat :	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	wheat	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 17 [
12. 96 $\frac{1}{12}$		305	4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
13. That makes								87 $\frac{2}{3}$	[
14. seed land	683 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}$	fallow-land	3 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$						
15. of vine(-land) seed land of the estate								77 $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$	
16. wheat	122 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{48}$	trefoil	14 $\frac{1}{24}$						[
17. clover	68 $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{48}$	fallow-land	2 $\frac{1}{4}$						[
18. of seed land (belonging to) the tenants								[.]2 $\frac{1}{12}$	[
19. wheat	359 $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{24}+\frac{1}{48}$	trefoil	103 $\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{48}$						[
20. clover	5	radish	1 $\frac{1}{24}$						[
21. barley	1 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{12}$	follow-land	1 $\frac{2}{3}$						[
22. and from the rent								[.]8 $\frac{1}{6}$	
23.									[wheat]

1. أبى is the exact transcription of the Coptic name ANANA in *CPR*, II, n° 72₄ (p. 71), cf. أبى in n° 238₁₁ (p. 95).

2. فجل , *Raphanus sativus* L. (P. ASCHERSON and G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, p. 24, figl), is frequently mentioned in the papyri (PERF n° 635₁₆, 643₃₁, 707₂₄, 26, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3022₁₅, 3171₃, 8428₃, 8660_{4f}, P. Berol. 15150₃, 8, 15189₅). The oil pressed out from the seeds (زيت الفجل) was exported to 'Irâq and other lands (see AS-SUYÛTÎ, *Husn al-Muhâdara*, II, p. 229₁₂, S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 311; 316, ABÛ ŠÂLIH, *The Churches and monasteries of Egypt*, ed. B. T. A. EVETTS, fol. 20a, p. ٢٦, 67. As to this manufacture cf., too, M. SCHNEBEL, *Die Landwirtschaft im hellenistischen Ägypten*, I, p. 203). For the cultivation of this plant see AL-QALQASANDÎ, *Subh al-A'sâ'*, III, p. 213_{3ff}; upon land cultivated with فجل a land-tax of one dinâr per faddân was levied. Cf. IBN MAMMÂTÎ, *Kitâb Qawânîn ad-Dawâ'în*, p. 31_{2f}, AL-QALQASANDÎ, *op. cit.*, III, p. 453₁₂.

4. For the patronymic *سعاد* a Coptic equivalent has not yet been found.

6. For *اوسيه* = *οὐσία* "estate, domain" see above, p. 63. It is possible, however, that *الاوسية* represents here an exact transcription of the Coptic place-name *τοῦσια* (W. E. CRUM, *Short texts*, n° 135₁ [p. 36], 157₂ [p. 40]). The general position of this locality in the Fayyûm would be fixed by the dialect in which both the Coptic texts quoted are written. The same place is probably mentioned in P. Wessely A 91₂ and P. Oxon. Bodl. Ms. Arab. C. 49₄ and may be identical with the estate referred to by AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Hîtal*, I, p. 248₂₃ as *الأوسية الكبرى*.

17. *برسيم* (*Trifolium Alexandrinum* L.) is mentioned several times in the papyri (P. Monneret Arab. n° IV₁₄ [*Isl.* IV/3, p. 268]; P. Ryl. Arab. XI n° 2_{af}. [p. 119]; P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 325₅; PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3109₉, 3171₃). Cf. also S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatîf*, p. 117; AL-QALQASANDÎ, *op. cit.*, III, p. 311 ult., A. V. KREMER, *Aegypten*, I, p. 211f.

272

Fragment of a list of cultivators, with the total extent of their holdings and the extent of plots cultivated with different kinds of crops or fallow.

Inv. n° 257. IIIrd Century of the Hîgra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 11'4 × 16'8 cm. On the recto there are seven lines written in black ink by a skilled, neat hand parallel to the horizontal fibres. The text is continued by the same hand on the back, where four lines in black ink, running at right-angles to the vertical fibres, are preserved.

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is broken off on both sides and below, and is in a bad state of preservation. The original margin partially remains at the top. The text on the verso has been so badly damaged that editing it is hardly worthwhile.

A similar list may be found on PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3241.

عل يد]	١
الجملة الزرع الخضر ال. ال. ال. ال.	٢
فدان فدان فدان فدان فدان.	٣
س بن ج — فخر	٤
خضر	٥
]	٦
]	٧

1.	throu[gh
2.]	Total seedland leguminous plants
3.]	faddân faddân faddân faddân faddân...
4.]s. b. Ġa'far	$25\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$ $24\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$
5.] $4\frac{1}{2}$. $9\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{6}$ legumi-[] 46 (?)	nous plants $1\frac{1}{12}$
6.	3 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ $[+]_{24}$ $6\frac{1}{24}$ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ [
7.]·[

1. For الخضر cf. above n° 266₆ (p. 192).

273

Excerpt from a list of lessees.

Inv. n° 193. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellow-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 9.8×21 cm. The text is written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres without diacritical points. The papyrus has been folded in the middle and then three times from top to bottom, the widths of the successive folds being: $0.2 + 1.5 + 1.7 + 1.2 + 1.7 + 2.8 + 0.5$ cms.

Place of discovery unknown.

Almost complete and in good condition.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	١
حزر	٢
١٥' ٢' ٨'	٣
من ٧	٤

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

2. chick-peas.

3. Theodor Bsarûd $1 \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$

4. (Rented) at 3 (dinârs per faddân).

3. The patronymic is probably compounded of II and a shortened form of the Greek name Σαγοῦτιος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 364. Similar names are to be found in G. HEUSER, *Die Personennamen der Kopten*, I, p. 92 f.

274

List of villages with sums of money
attached to the place-names.

Inv. n°. 195^r. IInd Century of the Hīgra (VIIIth Century A.D.).

Yellowish-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 14.5 × 8.7 cm. On the recto 15 lines of a tax-account are written in black ink by a clear, neat hand, pointing to the IInd Century of the Hīgra, parallel to the horizontal fibres. The verso bears four incomplete lines from an account of payments of trefoil, written by another clerk in a fine, educated hand in black-ink parallel to the vertical fibres.

Place of discovery al-Uṣmūnain.

In good condition so far as it is preserved. We have, unfortunately, only some remains of the column on the right, the import of which can no longer be guessed.

	^{ε'} دينار	^{δ'} دينار	دينار	١
	γ'	εγ'η'	•	٢
	']	^{ε'}	لص [اب	٣
	دينـ[ـر	^{α'} دينار	^α [دبـ]ـر	٤
]		δ[δ']	المديـنة	٥
].	•	سسوا ومحرهب		٦
]		αγ	هور	٧
]	γ'	γγ'	سـ[ـسـ]ـوا ومحرهب	٨
]			محرهب	٩
	].		ابشادة γ'	١٠
			دروط اشـمون	١١
		γγ'	مـ[ـمـ]ـقـومـس	١٢

١٣ [رط ط منهـرى]

١٤ [الى طر منهـرى]

	4th (payment)	5th (payment)
1.] Dînâr(s)	Dînâr(s)	Dînâr(s) [
2.] •	$15\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$	$[\frac{1}{2}] + \frac{1}{3}$ [
3.] Lṣ. [...] •	5	[
4.] Dînâr(s)	1st (payment) Dînâr(s)	Dînâr(s) [
•	$4[\frac{1}{4}]$	[
5.] The (nome-)capital		[
6.] S.s.wâ and Mhrht (?)	•	• [
7.] H.w.r	$1\frac{2}{3}$	[
8.] S[s.]wâ and Mhrht (?)	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ [
9.] Mhrht (?)		[
10.] Ibsâda	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	• [
11.] d Darût Ašmûn		[
12.] r Mabaqûmis(?)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	[
13.] r.t.t Manharî	$2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	[
14.] li t.r Manharî		[

5. By المدينة (the capital), al-Ašmûn is obviously meant.

6. The first place is not mentioned elsewhere; the second recurs partially dotted (محرهت) in n° 276₄ (p. 220). As to the latter place-name I can merely offer a suggestion. In E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 12, a village, called Abrahat (ابرحهت), obviously not far from Antinoe, is mentioned, which recurs as أبرهت in IBN DUQMAQ, *op. cit.*, V. p. 12₂₁, IBN AL-ĞÎÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 173 ult. and in S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 692 (n° 2). Is أبرهت and ابرحت perhaps a misspelling of محرهت ?

10. For Ibsâda cf. vol. I, p. 218.
11. On Darût Ašmûn see p. 60.
12. The same name recurs in PERF n° 678₁₅, partially dotted ميموس , and in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3529₄, spelt ميموس . The locality is unknown.
13. The letters preceding the place-name (for which see p. 169) here and in line 14 seem to be conventional signs the meaning of which is not obvious.

275

(Pl. XXV)

An account relating to taxation, consisting of the names of land-holders, possessing farms in various villages with sums of money attached to the place-names.

Inv. n° 223. IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 17.5 × 21 cm. On the recto 18 lines from a tax-account are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. Two hands may be distinguished. Lines 1f., 5-7, 9f. 12, 14, 16 are in a clear, regular hand, resembling in some respects the *Magribi*-Script (hand A). Diacritical points are occasionally added. The marginal scribblings and interlinear entries are written by a second clerk (B), showing a small cursive hand. The back bears 15 lines of a private letter written in black ink by a different hand (C) at right-angles to the vertical fibres. The papyrus has been folded parallel to the lines of the private letter from bottom to top, the widths of the successive folds being no longer recognizable.

Place of discovery probably al-Ušmûnain.

The leaf, torn off below and on the left, is perforated. The ink has badly faded in some places.

١	وذلك	ومن جالية [ك]فر [دير] شنوده وكفور λ ⁵ [] []
٢	σλδ وذلك [τ]π	بنی عیسی
٣	يق μ[.] η • ou ⁵	
٤	الثلث qz ⁵ ٣	λ
٥	دير η	محمد بن [هـ] —رون
٦	...κ'ε' [] ... [] الرش [يـ]دة ومندوحة وسنجرج o[.]	
٧	ربع γ'η'	سر ممارس وكفورها ولهمون ودلسبره • γ'η' κθγ'ι'β'νε
٨	الثلث	
٩	ε ze	
١٠		جعفر بن احمد بن اسامة
١١	٥	وصكى γ'η' عن ملكه بالمدينة —ة v γ'η' ٥
١٢	النية λay	جلفه وصكى
١٣		احمد بن جعفر بن الربيع
١٤	قطعة	
١٥	α البدرمون μ ⁵ γ	• • ملكه بالبدرمون وسيد يـ[رة]
١٦		وصكى α []
١٧	سديرة α) λη	
١٨		المدينة باسـ[رها]

1. وذلك has almost completely faded out; the reading is, therefore, not certain. *ومن* is partially destroyed. Fâ and Râ are almost complete in *كفر*; of Kâf only the top has survived. A portion of the tail of Râ in *دير* is still preserved. —2. The figure at the left of π is no longer clearly legible; perhaps it may be τ. وذلك is only faintly visible. —3. The figure after μ has completely faded out. —5. Since only the tops of the letters and the end of Râ have survived of *دير*, the reading is to be regarded as tentative. —6. The word after κ'ε' looks like *دمه*. The first place-name is hopelessly mutilated. Preceding the article, γ may possibly be suggested. The dots below Yâ (which is itself destroyed) are in the archetype. The numeral following q is almost completely destroyed.

1. And that makes And from the poll-tax of the [ha]mlet of [Dair] Šanûda and the hamlets 36 18 1 [] []
of Benû 'Îsâ

2. 234 and that makes [3]80

3. Arrear 146 4 $\frac{2}{3}$

4. at-Talt 126 $\frac{2}{3}$

5. Dinâr 8

Muhammad b. [Ha]rûn

6. $\frac{1}{23}$ []ar-Raša[i]da and Mandûha and Singirğ 10[]

7. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ and a quarter S.r.fmâr.s and its hamlets and L.qûn() and D. s. ra 55 $29\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12}$ $3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ •

8. at-Talt

9. 5 25

10. Ġa'far b. Aḥmad b. Usâma

11. 6 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ for his property in the capital 50 13 $17\frac{1}{48}$

$\frac{1}{48}$ $\frac{1}{48}$

12. al-Miniya 31 $\frac{2}{3}$

he has swept it away

13. Aḥmad b. Ġa'far b. ar-Rabî

14. a plot

15.1 al-Badramûn 47 $\frac{1}{2}$

26 $\frac{2}{3}$ his property in al-Badramûn and Sudai[ra] • •

16.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ 1 []

17. Sudaira 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

38

18.

The wh[ole] capital

1. For جالية الراس cf. جالية راسه in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 727₄, PERF n° 897₁, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 2578 (MPER II/III, 1887, p. 164), P. Strassbg. Ar. 80_{3,4}.

The village of Dair Šanûda is obviously identical with ديراى شنو ده occurring in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 141₆, and P. 'Awwâm n° 1_{6,7}, the head village of the "district of Šanûda" (حيز شنوده). This is mentioned not only in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 349₇ (cf. vol. II, p. 36f.) and P. Berol. 15077, 15131₁₀, but also in the list of districts (*kûras*) from AL-QUDÂ'Î (cf. AL-MAQRÎZÎ, *Ḥiṭat*, I, p. 73₂₃; AL-QALQAŠANDÎ, *Subḥ al-A'sâ*, III, p. 381₉; IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâsiṭat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, IV, p. 128). We notice that AD-DIMIŠQÎ (*Cosmographie*, ed. A. F. MEHREN,² Leipzig, 1923, p. 232) as well as YÂQÛT (*Mu'ğam*, III, p. 330) offer only a كورة شنوده without the word حيز ("district"). Since the place-name Šanûda (which has been regarded as probably a misspelling of Šawâda by J. MASPERO and G. WIET, *Matériaux pour servir à la géographie de l'Égypte*, p. 115) is now confirmed by the papyri which show exactly this form of the name, i.e. شنوده, the data furnished by the Arab geographers demand more careful attention. These rank the *kûra* Šanûda in their lists of *kûras* immediately after Taḥâ and before Ušmûnain, from the latter of which Šanûda is occasionally separated by the *kûra* of Buwait only. An exception is offered by IBN-ḤORDÂDBEH (*BGA*, VI, p. 247), who places Haiz Šanûda between al-Ušmûnain and Anṣinâ; apparently we have to look for the village of Šanûda not far from the latter town, especially when we remember that in ABÛ ŠÂLIḤ (*The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt* ed. B. T. A. EVETTS, fol. 87a, p. 244) the monastery of the great Saint Abû Šanûda, situated on the جبل اندريبا, is included in the district of Anṣirâ. It is true that the editor has taken Mount Andaribâ as another form of Atribah or Adribah (Athribis), but after seeing how the place-names concerned are ranked in the *kûra*-lists afore-mentioned and P. Cair. B. É. n° 349, we cannot equate Šanûda with the well-known monastery of Dêr el-Abyad or Dêr Anbâ Šanûda which lies west of Šohâg (cf. K. BAEDEKER, *op. cit.*, p. 221 f.). Since the district of Šanûda comprised seven or eight hamlets only (cf. AD-DIMIŠQÎ, *op. cit.*, p. 232), it may well have been inserted east of Hôr, perhaps between Sêḥ Timây and the old Antinoe (Anṣinâ) on the east bank of the Nile; this would not be far from the frontier between the two old nomes of the

Gazelle and the Hare (cf. G. MASPERO, *Notes au jour le jour* III, *PSBA* XIII [1891], p. 521). Moreover, different travellers⁽¹⁾ mention the ruins of a Coptic village, enclosed by a wall, not far north of Antinoe, and further the ruins of a Coptic monastery upon the range, half an hour distant from the same town and one hour from the Nile. Possibly one of these ruins corresponds to the old Dair Šanûda, unless PROKESCH, who describes the surroundings of Antinoe, meant the ruined places of Dair ed-Dik and Dair an-Našâra, shown on sheet $\frac{56}{54}$ and $\frac{56}{60}$ (el-Miniya) of the map 1:100.000 of the Survey Department. It is also quite possible that, at the time of the geographer IBN HORDÂDBEH, Šanûda belonged to the district of al-Ušmûnain.

The locality of كفور بنى عيسى is not found anywhere else.

4. Perhaps we ought to read التلت, this being an arabicised form of تلت in IBN AL-GĠĀN, *Tuhfa*, p. 165_{s-10} the modern عزبة تلت in the *Ġadwāl*, p. 105, Telte in *Dictionnaire des villes, villages hameaux, etc. de l'Égypte*, p. 143, situated in the markaz of el-Fašn, in the Mudîriya of al-Miniyâ.

6. As to the reading and completion of the name [الرس] ده, I can merely offer a suggestion. M. RIFAUD (*op. cit.*, p. 121) has recorded that the village of Dêr Abû Hennes, situated between Dêr el-Beršâ and Antinoe,

(1) E. JOMARD, Description D'Antinoe in *Description de l'Égypte*, II (Paris, 1818) Chapt. xv, p. 8 "Si l'on se tourne vers le nord (sc. d'Antinoé), on voit la chaîne Arabique revenant sur le Nil, comme pour fermer cet amphithéâtre naturel; sur sa cime, plusieurs anciens monastères abandonnés" ... Ibid. p. 36: "Aux environs de ces ruines, sont celles de deux églises chrétiennes, placées sur le sommet de la montagne Arabique; on leur donne le nom de Deyr, ou monastère. La montagne qui enferme Antinoé, vient aboutir près du Nil, dans la direction de Nazlet cheykh A'bâdeh, petit hameau, à la pointe la plus élevée de ce côté. C'est sur un rocher à pic que se trouve une de ces églises; aussi l'aperçoit on de très-loin: les bâtimens étoient en briques crues; les murs sont debout et l'on voit encore de cellules couvertes de leur toit ... Sur le sommet de la montagne d'Antinoé, il y avoit, selon Abouselah, le monastère de Saint-Mathias c'est probablement ici qu'il faut le chercher, ou bien dans une autre ruine pareille, placée dans l'angle rentrant de la montagne à l'est de la précédente, et qui est, comme elle sur le sommet du plateau ou même sur une cime encore plus élevée. Cette église étoit bâtie en briques crues et avec soin; il reste des murs debout, et des vestiges de voûtes: elle paroît avoir été plus grande que la première". Cf. further A. v. PROKESCH, *Erinnerungen aus Aegypten und Kleinasien* I, (Wien, 1829), pp. 131-33; J. J. RIFAUD transl. by G. A. WIMMER, *Gemälde von Egypten, Nubien und den umliegenden Gegenden*, p. 120.

on the east bank of the Nile, consists of two separate hamlets, of which the southern is called el-Reschādeh. Since the mutilated place-name is mentioned together with the village of Singīrġ, situated opposite Dêr el-Bersâ on the west bank of the Nile, south-west of Mellawî, it is quite probable that we must read *الرش-مدوة*. The village of *مدوة* is unknown.

Singīrġ, also mentioned in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 725₂, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3529₃ and P. Berol. 15108₄, is situated in the Mudîriya of Asyût, in the district of Mellawî, about 4 km west of the latter town and 7 km south of al-Ušmûnain; cf. 'ALÎ PAŠA MUBÂRAK, *al-Hiṭaṭ al-Ġadîda at-Taufîqîya*, XII (Cairo, 1305), p. 57₂₄, *Ġadwal*, p. 106. The village is reckoned by IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâsiṭat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, v, p. 20₁₉₋₂₁, IBN AL-ĠÎÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 106₁₇ and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 696, n° 78) among the dependencies of al-Ušmûnain. Cf. also vol. II, p. 181.

7. The localities mentioned here are unknown. A village *λενζων*, mentioned in CPR II, n° 149₁₈ (p. 130 f.), was apparently situated in the nome of Pemġê (Oxyrrhynchos-Bahnasâ).

12. For al-Miniya see above p. 94. *جلفه* refers to the Nile, which had swept away a portion of the property. Cf. PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3431₇, where the following note is attached to the name of the farmer: *والذى* *جلفه سهمان وثلاثي فدان بور* "and that which he (i.e. the Nile) has swept away amounts to two *sahm*, and two thirds of a faddân are fallow-land $1\frac{2}{3} 1\frac{2}{3}$ ".

15. Al-Badramûn represents the exact transcription of the Coptic place-name *netpæon* (CPR II, n° 255₄ [p. 194], cf. *netpæon* ibid. n° 173₂ [p. 153], and *netpæon* n° 59₁ [p. 62]) in the Hermopolite nome. This village is frequently mentioned in the papyri (cf. n° 278₂ [p. 224]; PERF n° 679₄, 6₈, 12, 14, 684₁, 10; PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 1733, 3221₁₃, 3243₁, 10159₄, 11252₄, 13812₁, MPER II/III [1887], p. 174). The modern spelling of the name, offered already by IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intiṣâr li-wâsiṭat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, v, p. 16_{10f.}, IBN AL-ĠÎÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 175_{4,6}, and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 693, n° 12), is *البدرمان*. The village, now situated in the district of Mellawî, in the Mudîriya of Asyût (*Ġadwal*, p. 106), formerly belonged to the *kûra* of al-Ušmûnain.

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(Pl. XXVI)

List of villages with sums attached to the place-names.

Inv. n° 136 IV/Vth Century of the Hīgra (X/IXth Century A. D.).

Yellowish-brown paper. 14.6 × 9 cm. On the recto 12 lines, belonging to a list of villages with sums attached to the place-names are written in black ink; the back bears a memorandum referring to a payment.

Place of discovery probably al-Uṣmūnain.

In fairly good condition.

	.....	١
βϵ'	.....	٢
ω ϵ ι' β'	جملة المسـ تخرج	٣
α γ δ' ζ'	الملك محرمات	٤
δ	ν γ δ	٥
ζ γ'	اتلیدم	٦
	ζ γ'	٧
α γ δ	نقبة سیه اصی سقایه	٨
	τ ι δ δ	٩
δ γ'	منهری	١٠
δ γ'	α ι ϵ δ	١١
	β η'	١٢
	ساقية موسى θ γ' ζ' δ'	١٣
	جوال العمات η'	

1-2. There is nothing to be done with the remnants of these lines. — 4. Ms. محرمات. — 15. Only the tops of three letters and of two figures have survived of the first half of this line.

		١٤
		١٥
1.		
2.		$2\frac{1}{6}$
3. Total of that which has been collected		$806\frac{1}{12}$
4. Mhrht 22 the particular property	$3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24}$	1
5. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
6. Nawâye 3 Itlîdim	$7\frac{1}{3}$	
7. 7 $\frac{1}{3}$		
8. The tillage land of Siya Asî 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saqâye	$23\frac{1}{2}$
9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10. Hûr 47 $\frac{1}{8}$	Manharî	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
11. 1 arrear 27 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$	
12. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$		
13. Sâqiyat Mûsâ 9 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$	Giwâl al-'Ammât (?)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$
14. 8 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$	
15. ....	... [...] al-H. []	

4. محرمات is to be found in n° 274_{6,8} f. (p. 213) The term الملك, also occurring several times in the Rauk Nâsirî, means "propriétés particulier", according to S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatîf*, p. 601 (n° 47), 694 (n° 26).

6. For Nawâye see vol. II, p. 63. This village is also mentioned in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 594₄, 632₁, P. Berol. 15157₂. Itlîdim, which recurs in PERF n° 1142₆ (التلديم), 1156₄ (التلديم) and in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3116₂ (التلدم), is situated in the Mudîrîya of Asyût, in the destriet of Mellawî on the west bank of the Ibrahîmîye Canal, about 2 km south of Sifây, west of Sâqiyat Mûsâ, Cf. E. JOMARD, *Description des antiquités de l'Heptanomide in Description de l'Égypte II* (Paris, 1818), chap. XVI, p. 23; G. MASPERO, *Notes au jour le jour III, PSBA XIII* (1891), p. 516; ALÎ PAŞA MUBÂRAK, *al-Hiṭat al-Gadîda at-Taufîqîya*, VIII (Cairo, 1305), p. 32₂₁₋₂₆; ABÛ SÂLIḤ, *The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt* ed. B. T. A. EVETTS, fol. 92^a (p. 117, 256). The village is

mentioned by IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intisâr li-wâsiyat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, v, p. 16₄₋₆; IBN AL-ĠĠ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 174₂₀₋₂₂ and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 693, n° 9) among the dependencies of al-Uṣmûnain.

8. The name of the first locality is not certain. سقاية may be identified with سقاوة in the *kûra* of al-Uṣmûnain, mentioned by IBN DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, v, p. 20_{14f.}; IBN AL-ĠĠ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 118_{3f.} and the Rauk Nâsirî (S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 696, n° 73).

9. For Sâqiyat Mûsâ, also mentioned in PERF n° 1049_{1,3} and situated to the south of al-Uṣmûnain in the *kûra* of al-Uṣmûnain, cf. ABÛ ṢÂLIḤ, *op. cit.*, fol. 92a (p. 11v, 256); YÂQÛT, *Muḡam*, I, p. 119_{1f.}; IBN-DUQMÂQ, *op. cit.*, v, p. 20_{4f.}; IBN AL-ĠĠ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 180₁₆₋₁₉; S. DE SACY, *op. cit.*, p. 696, n° 69; G. MASPERO, *op. cit.*, p. 521.

10. For Hûr see vol. II, pp. 37, 43, for Manharî above p. 169.

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(Pl. XXVI)

Account of arrears outstanding for the instalment due

in the month of Du'l-Hiġġa.

Inv. n° 80

IIIrd Century of the Hīġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Yellowish-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 15.2 × 7.5 cm. On the recto an account in 8 lines, of which the figures only are preserved, is written in black ink parallel to the horizontal fibres. The verso bears eight lines belonging to a tax-account written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres. Though the handwriting of both texts is very similar, it is not probable that they were drawn up by one and the same hand. Diacritical points are sparingly added. Sîn is occasionally provided with a slanting dash (lines 3).

Place of discovery unknown.

Torn off on the left side. The openings of the lines on the right side are lost; line 4 is much mutilated.

- ١ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
- ٢ جريدة بما بقي لـ<سنة> نجم ذى الحجة سنة
- ٣ [على يد] الـ[ع.] عباس بن أحمد العباسي مائة وستة وسـ[
- ٤ [على يد] أحمد بن جرير الـ[لقبـ]—[طال]
- ٥ [على يد] عـ[ب.] د الرحيم بن شوال [مائة
- ٦ [على يد] علي بن محمد بن الفضل ديـ[نر]
- ٧ [على يد] أحمد بن زرعة بن بدر ابن محمد خمسة وعشرين ديناراً
- ٨ [على يد] عـ[.]

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

2. Reckoning of the arrears due to complete the instalments of Du'l-Hiġġa of the year

3. [Through] al-[ʿA]bbâs b. Ahmad al-ʿAbbâsî: one hundred and s[.....ty]six.

4. [Thro]ugh Ahmad b. Ġarîr, th[e qusṭâl :

5. [Thro]ugh ʿA[b]d ar-Raḥmân b. Šaww[â]l: [one hundred and.....

6. [Through] ʿAlî b. Muḥammad b. al-Fudail: dî[nârs

7. [Thro]ugh Ahmad b. Zurʿa b. Badr Abû Muḥammad: twenty-five d[î]nârs

8. [Through.....] ʿ[.]

2. جريدة generally means an account - book or register of taxes (cf. D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, *The table talk of a Mesopotamian judge*, *Oriental Translation Fund new series* xxvii London, 1921, p. 109s. xxviii,

2. Ms. لله is obviously an oversight by the clerk. — 3. Only the tops of Alif and Lîm as well as the basis of medial ʿAin are visible. Ms. سنة (the dots are connected to a short line). — 4. Of the Lîm of the article in القسطال nothing but vestiges survive, a small strip of the papyrus having detached itself. The reviser's mark below the *ism* is only faintly visible and much mutilated. — 5. Of يد only scanty remains of the first two letters are preserved. شوال (the Alif being destroyed) has much faded out. At the end of the line the foot of an Alif (appertaining to مائة) as also a small piece of the following Yâ has survived. — 7. دي is only faintly visible. — 8. Nothing is preserved of this line but an initial ʿAin.

London, 1922, p. 119; AL - MAQRÎZÎ, *Hîṭat*, I, p. 73₃₅; IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intisâr li-wâsîṭat 'iqd al-Amṣâr*, v, p. 437). But here as well as in P. Mil. Arab Inv. n° 53₁ (جريدة بقية) it means obviously "account" and not the book containing the account.

3. As to members of the 'Abbâside family being employed in tax-offices, cf. the article by the present writer, *Eine arabische Grundsteuer-quittung von Jahre 297 d. H (909/10 n. Chr.) aus dem Amtsbereich eines 'Abbasidenprinzen*, *Mélanges Maspero III* (Cairo, 1934), pp. 11ff.

4-5. For the mark below the name see above, n° 216₁₃ (p. 10f.).

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(Pl. XV)

Tax-account.

Inv. n° 357.

IIIrd Century of the Hîḡra (IXth Century A.D.).

Dingy-white, fine paper. 12×13.1 cm. On the recto eleven lines of a tax-account are written in black ink in a current, regular hand. Diacritical points are but sparingly added. On the verso there are remnants of six lines, written by another hand in black ink, also belonging to a tax-account. The paper was folded parallel to the lines from top to bottom, the widths of the successive folds being : 2+2.3+2.4+2.6+2.7 cm.

Place of discovery probably al-Uṣmûnain.

With the exception of the left side, which is torn off, the papyrus is in a good condition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ١ | بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم |
| ٢ | مبلغ ما صح من مال اسحق والبدرمون في دفعات شتى نقد [ذ]جم ابي-ب |
| ٣ | منه على يد اصطفن بن جريج الجهميد • وايضا على يد [ي] |
| ٤ | من جهة ابلرى • اصطفن |
| ٥ | ومنه على يد ثيدر بن سياح الكاتب |

- ٦ وايضا على يدى يحنس اخو قوريل صح • وايضا على يدى
- ٧ العيين $\mu\eta\psi$ $\beta\eta\theta$
- ٨ قطع $z\delta\delta'$ مشرقى $\epsilon\delta$ ابو هـ-
- ٩ ومن السـ فـاتـج $\epsilon\eta z\delta'$ وايضا عـلى يدى
- ١٠ $\epsilon\eta'$ $\alpha\delta\beta'$
- ١١

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.
2. Amount of that which has been approved (as due) of the (tax-)money of As... and al-Badramûn in different payments for the instalment of Abi[b
3. $86\frac{1}{2}$. Thereof (has been paid) through Iṣṭafan, son of Ġuraiğ, the paymaster • and furthermore b[y
4. on the part of Apa Larî(?) $86\frac{1}{2}$ Iṣṭafan •
5. and thereof (has been paid) through Theodor, son of Sayyâh, the scribe, 29
6. $67\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ and furthermore through Yohannes, brother of Qûrîl correct • and furthermore throu[gh
7. gold-coins $49\frac{2}{3}$ $12\frac{2}{3}$ [
8. clippings $24\frac{1}{4}$ eastern (coins) $5\frac{1}{2}$ Abû H[
9. and from the bills $16\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ and furthermore th[ro]u[gh
10. $11\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$ $6\frac{1}{8}$
11.

2. The place-name اسمى recurs in P. Oxon. Bodl. Ms. Arab. d 171 v. The locality is hitherto unknown.

For the village of al-Badramûn see above; n° 273₁₅ (p. 219).

6. Ms. قوريل. — 11. Of this line only the tops of 4 letters are visible.

4. The name المري is obscure. A composition of αμα and a shortened form of the Greek name Λαοῖνος or Λάκος (F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 193) may probably be taken into consideration; لري could perhaps also render Λάρα (ibid. col. 193); α would then correspond to ى . But it is to be noticed that it is preferably represented by ه at the end of a name.

8. قطعة is a small portion of a coin, weighing one carat or one *tassûḡ* or even one *habba* (cf. vol. III, p. 200 f.), which was cut off from a dirham or a *dînâr* (cf. H. SAUVAIRE, *Matériaux pour servir à l'histoire de la numismatique et de la métrologie Musulmanes*, JA VII^e sér., vol. XIX [1882] p. 25). Although the use of those clippings was not allowable in trade and traffic according to the theory, laid down by the lawyers, practice did not care for this legal restriction. Cf. A. GROHMANN, *Texte zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte Aegyptens in arabischer Zeit*, *Archiv Orientalni* VII (1935), n° 2₁ (PERF n° 768), pp. 440 f., 443.

مشرقى refers to coins minted in eastern countries, perhaps especially in Isfahân or Samarqand, both towns bearing the epithet المشرق ; cf. O. CODRINGTON, *A manual of Musalman Numismatics*, Asiatic Society monographs vol. VII (London, 1904), p. 202. Cf. also P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 682₆^r ($\text{ودينارين مشرقية والباقي قطع}$), $\frac{1}{2}$ (دينارين مشرقية).

9. As to the use of bills and cheques in the finance-office see vol. III, p. 184 and W. FISCHER, *The origin of Banking in Mediaeval Islam* (JRAS 1933), p. 20 ff. The expressions سفتجة and السفاتج also occur in P. Berol. 15158 A ll. 7, 8, 15176₂^r.

279

(PL XXVII)

Tax-account.

Inv. n° 484

301 A.H. (7th August, 913 to 27th July, 914 A.D).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 10.5×24 cm. The scribe began to draft the account on the recto where 5 lines, running parallel to the horizontal fibres are preserved. He then continued the text on the back, where 9 lines, running across the vertical fibres, remain. Above the

Basmala of the tax-account, a second Basmala has been written as a pen-trial; above this the clerk wrote the formula *حسبنا الله* for the same purpose and then washed it out, so that the line is only faintly visible now. All texts are in the same regular, skilled hand of a practised penman. Diacritical points are occasionally added; Sîn is provided with a slanting dash.

Place of discovery unknown.

Complete at the right and left; torn off at the top and bottom. On the recto there is an empty space, 3-4 cm wide, above the text. The text on the verso is damaged by peeling.

On recto :

- ١ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
- ٢ دينار
- ٣ مبلغ ما [ث]بت علينا في هذه الدفعة لخراج سنة احدى وثلاثمائة دينار
- ٤ مع الحشوشى دينار
- ٥ وذلك فى ديو[ان] [الخـ] — [ر] [ج] . .]

On verso :

- ١ [] ر [] [] ر []
- ٢ ديوان الخراج
- ٣ يوم ذى الحجة ————— ة 'ز'δ' β β 'ز'δ' α

On recto : 2. *هذه* (Hâ being corrected from *في* which the scribe had repeated by inadvertence) is dotted in the Ms. — 5. The head of Fâ is still preserved. *ديوان* is much mutilated. Only the tops of Dâl, Yâ, Alif and Nûn have survived. Nothing but the tops of the *hastae* of the article and of the *Alif prolongationis* as well as the horizontal stroke connecting Hâ and Râ, are visible of *الخراج*.

On verso : 1. With the exception of the lower parts of 5 letters or figures, the line has been completely destroyed.

- ٤ منه على [ي]دى جراجا وسمعون على الجواز []
 ٥ وعلى يدى [ي] احمد [بر] عبس ١٥٨٨' وعلى يه [ي]دى [ثي] ١٥٨٩
 ٦ وعلى يدى المسح [-] الى ١٥٨٨' وعلى يدى و. [] كسات ١٥٨٩
 ٧ وعلى يدى [] - [] بن و [] ان ١٥٨٨' وعلى يدى [] وبقى ١٥٨٩
 ٨ وعلى يدى [] . [] بن عبد الرحمن بن عمر ١٥٨٨' []
 ٩ [] []

On recto:

1. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.
2. Dînâr(s)
3. Amount of that which has been verified as due to our debit concerning this 5th payment for the land-tax of the year three hundred and one. $1728\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{24}$
4. Dînâr
with al-Husûsî
5. and this i[n the ta]x-[of]fi[ce (*dîwân al-Harâğ*)]... ...[

4. سمعون is dotted in the Ms. — 6. The name is not plainly legible. — 7. One would have felt inclined to complete the mutilated patronymic و[رد]ان (Nûn being dotted in the archetype), but there is too little room for رد in the gap between Wâw and Alif, due to the peeling of the vertical fibres. — 8. الرحمن is dotted in the original.

280, 281

Account of taxes.

Inv. 359. 342 A.H. (18th May, 953, to 7th May, 954 A.D.).

Yellowish-brown paper. 9.5×15 cm. On the recto there are six lines of a tax-account written in black ink in a regular, clear, hand (A); diacritical points are added sparingly. On the verso three lines of another tax-account, referring to the instalment due for the month of Amšîr, are written in a current, small hand (B).

Place of discovery unknown.

The fragment is broken off on all sides except the left. The first line of the text on the verso is almost completely destroyed.

On recto:

١	[مع المنكدرية لسنة اثني واربعين وثلاثمائة
٢	[بنوى ساقية بعدان
٣	[وان $\alpha\omega\mu\varsigma\gamma'\eta'$
٤	الجـهـنـد الى مـ[نـفـ]ـلـمـح ~~~~~ لـدى $\alpha\phi\upsilon\gamma\eta'$
٥	~~~~~ امـ $\phi\alpha\gamma\varsigma\eta'$ من $\phi\alpha\varsigma\eta\eta'$
٦	[. . . ه . . . $\phi\alpha\alpha$

1. The hundred of the date is partially destroyed and written very cursively. The reading is, therefore, only conjectural, though hardly any other word than ٣٤٢ could come into consideration. — 2. Ms. سدان. — 4. A small piece of Lām in the article is still preserved. — 5. Ms. اميه. I cannot guess what this means. — 6. Remnants of about 4 letters are still recognizable at the beginning of the line, but I cannot suggest any feasible reading for them.

On verso :

١ .
٢ بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
٣ مبلغ ما صح لتجمع ام ————— [شير]

On recto :

1. ...].... of al-Munkadir for the year three hundred and forty-two
2.]... Panûi, Sâqiyat Ba'dân
3.] wân 1846 $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$
4. the] paymaster to Muf[I]h 1153 $\frac{2}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$
5.]126 $\frac{2}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$ Amiya ... 1831 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{8}$
6.].....h 111

On verso :

1.
2. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.
3. Amount of that which has been approved (as due) for the instalment of Am[sîr.

On recto :

1. The *nisba* المنكرية refers to the family of المنكر, who was Chief-Cadi of Egypt from 10th Raġab 212, to 10th Du'l-Qa'da, 215 A.H. (5th November, 827, to 29th December, 830 A.D.) and is also mentioned in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 2090₄. Cf. AL-KINDÎ, *Kitâb al-Wulât*, p. 433 f. He was apparently the former proprietor of the estate.

2. The locality of Sâqiyat Ba'dân is hitherto unknown. بنوى has arisen by composition from να and Νοτι, which is short for Νοτιος in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 237.

5 اميه is obviously a Coptic short form of Ἀμίας in F. PREISIGKE, *op. cit.*, col. 24.

1. Nothing has survived of this line but the downstrokes of about three letters.

On verso:

3. For *امشير*, the sixth month of the Coptic year, cf. above, p. 86.

282

(Pl. XXVIII)

Tax-account.

Inv. n° 377. IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, strong papyrus. 19.6×24 cm. On the recto there are 5 lines of a private letter written without diacritical points in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres. The reverse bears above the address belonging to the letter on the recto, and below this a tax-account (14 lines) written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres; diacritical points are but rarely added. The letter was folded parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being from top to bottom: $1.7 + 1.9 + 1.9 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.1 + 2.3 + 2 + 2.8 + 1.2$ cm.

Place of discovery unknown.

The letter is fairly well preserved; but as a strip, 0.7 cm wide, has detached itself of the upper layer of the papyrus, the address on the back is illegible. The papyrus is tattered at the right side and bottom. The original margins remain at the top and upon the left side.

- ١ [بســــــــــــــــم الله الرحمن الرحيم]
- ٢ [جبابة قرية تدعى دساده ليوم الاربعاء ليلتين خلطنا من قوت]
- ٣ [ودراهم ثمانية درهم]
- ٤ [على يدى سلون بن شراحيل عن نفسه دينر دينار وسبعة قرايط ونصف]
- ٥ [على يدى ابناينده اــــــــــــــــوس عن نفسه ثلاثة دناير دينرين ونصف]
- ٦ [ستة قرايط على يدى يحنس الشماس عن نفسه دينرين دينر وثلاثي ونصف ثمن]
- ٧ [على يدى محمد بن ابى داود عن نفسه اربعة عشر دينارا ثلاثة عشر و [ثلثي ونصف] قيراط]
- ٨ [ثلث وسدس ثمن]

2. The words *الاربعاء* and *قوت* are fully dotted in the original. — 3. *المال* may be miswritten for *المال* — 4. The top of *Lâm* in *على* is lost. *شراحيل* is fully dotted, the points of *Sîn* being placed side by side one over each apex. *دبر* , *قمة* , *دبر* , *قمة* (the two diacritical points of *Tâ* are in the form of a small slanting dash). *دمايو* is corrected from *دمايو*. — 5. Only the tops of *Yâ* and *Dâl* are preserved of *يدي* ; *يدي* is corrected from *يدي*. — 6. *Ms.* *ممن* . — 7. *Ms.* *ممن* . *ممن* (which is a correction of *ممن*) is dotted in the *Ms.* has been obliterated by the scribe. *Qâf* in *قيراط* (which is a correction of *ممن*) is dotted in the *Ms.*

۹	علی یدی . [ار نه صاحب الطنافس عن نفسها دینر < واحد و درهم > و دینر و نصف	
۱۰	..... دراهم اثنا عشر درهما	
۱۱	د[ینه] — بر	نصف و ربع و نصف ثمن
۱۲	[.] ر [ب] بن بولس سر [خمسة عشر درهما	ثلث و ربع و سدس ثمن
۱۳	[رر] [بن صایا هوایاد	
۱۴	[. . .]	

9. The beginning of the line is quite obscure. The tops of two *hastae* are here visible of the name followed by Râ and ن, in the bend of which an isolated ه is placed. نفسها (dotted thus) is corrected from نفسه. The group وادهم, found in the Ms., is obviously a mistake for دینر; واحد و درهم is fully dotted and is probably a correction of نصف; the Fâ of the following و نصف (the Nûn being unpointed) has a dot below. — 12. The name is much mutilated. — 13. I cannot present any feasible explanation of this line, which seems to have been cancelled by the clerk. The dots of Yâ are in the Ms. — 14. There are vestiges of ± 3 letters preceding ه, which are no longer clearly recognizable.

2. The village دساده is hitherto unknown. For توت (ⲉⲟⲟⲟⲩⲧ), the name of the first month of the Coptic year, cf. vol. III, n° 181₂ (p. 141). It frequently occurs in Arabic papyri (e. g. PERF n° 777₁, 805_{27,29}, 837₆, 885₂, 896₁, 1090₁, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 629₅, 1690, 1691₄, 1841₆, 2887_{5,7}, 8250_{4,9}, P. Wessely 468₂).

3. For المئال see above p. 99, for المبقال p. 86. بصل, *Allium Cepa* L. (cf. P. ASCHERSON et G. SCHWEINFURTH, *Illustration de la flore d'Égypte*, p. 151). is frequently mentioned in the papyri (e. g. PERF n° 657₆, 860₆, PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 3138₁₃, 3201_{4,12}, 3340₁₂, 4455₇, 8352).

4. As to the name سلمون cf. above, p. 104.

5. For ابنايه cf. vol. III, p. 207. I cannot offer any certain Coptic equivalent for the name اهوس.

6. A Yohannes, the deacon, is also mentioned in P. Cair. B.É. Inv. n° 354₁, and in PERF n° 795₂, but his identification with the person concerned here is very doubtful.

283

Tax-account.

Inv. n° 247^v

360 A.H. (970/71 A.D.).

For description see n° 232 (p. 65).

On verso :

[[...]]	دينر	دفع	١
	١٠٨٨	١٠٨٨	٢
	١٠٨٨	١٠٨٨	٣
[[...]]	١٠٨٨	١٠٨٨	٤
١٠٨٨	١٠٨٨	١٠٨٨	٥

1. Something has been washed out after ١٠٨٨, the remnants being quite illegible. — 4. The last word of the line possibly is القصب, but only the article and ب are fairly certain. The entry has been cancelled by the scribe. — 5. The reading of the beginning of the line is doubtful. Of ١٠٨٨ at the end of the line which is not certain only the top survived.

منه من الخراج ٦

وعن الصرف ٧

1.	Dinars	paid	7	[[...]]
2. [and of the la]nd-tax	$48 \frac{1}{2}$		$30 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	
3. and of the allowance for security	$12 \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{48}$			
4. and of poll-tax	30	10	[[the suger-cane]]	?
5. (In) the year 360. Tahna				[90] $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$
6. Thereof (comes) from land-tax	$40 \frac{1}{8}$			
7. and of the allowance for security	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{48}$			[[...]]

5. طهه which is also mentioned in PER Inv. AE. Pap. 3157₁₆, corresponds to the modern village of Tahna el-Gebel in the district of el-Miniya, Mudîriya of el-Miniyâ. This is opposite Etsâ, about 11 km. north-east of Miniya Ibn Hasîb, and a quarter of an hour distant from the Nile, between the latter and the Gebel et-Têr (cf. K. BAEDER, *Aegypten und der Sûdân*⁸, Leipzig, 1928, pp. 212, 228; *Liste des villes, villages, hameaux, etc. de l'Égypte*, p. 141; *Gadwal*, p. 99 [here erroneously طنها الجبل]; 'ALÎ PA' A MUBÂRAK, *al-Hiṭat at-Taṣfiqîya al-Gadîda*, XIII, Cairo, 1305, p. 60f.) According to G. MASPERO, *Notes au jour le jour* III (PSBA XIII, 1891), p. 515, the name renders Egyptian Ta-Tehni. The place has been identified with Ἀχωρίς, Ἀρωρίς by E. JOMARD, *Description des antiquités de l'Heptanomide* in the *Description de l'Égypte* II (Paris, 1818), chapt. XVI/2, p. 45f. E. AMÉLINEAU, *La géographie de l'Égypte à l'époque Copte*, p. 22f. throws doubts about this identification but admits that the bourg of Achoris might have been situated there. In IBN AL-ĠĪ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 181₂₁ (who spelled the name طهه), IBN DUQMA'Q, *Kitâb al-Intisâr li-wâsiṭat 'iqd al-Amsâr*, v, p. 20_{26ff.} (where طهه is miswritten for طهه) S. DE SACY, *Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif*, p. 696, n° 80 (who wrote طهه evidently by mistake), and IBN MAMMÂTÎ, *Kitâb qawânin ad-Dawâwîn* ed. 'AZÎZ SURYÂL 'ATÎYA (Cairo 1943), p. 163, Tahna is found to belong to the district of al-Usmûnain.

7. There are vestiges of three numerals blurred out at the end of the line.

284

Tax-account.

Inv. n° 191^v.

IIIrd Century of the Hġra (IXth Century A.D.).

For description see n° 220 (p. 23).

ع	تلا	بقي	١
نوح بن عبد العزیز	٢		
مهند بمعرفة مقيان	٤		
مسلمة بن بهلول الراعي منجما	٥	عبد العزيز بن	
حمدون بن ربيعة والداكل	٦	عبد	
الحسين بن ابراهيم الراعي شنود	٧	البلان	

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| 1. Arrear | Talâ | ..... |
| 2. | 30 Nûh b. 'Abd al-'Azîz | [|
| 3. | 8 | [|
| 4. | 30 Muhannad with the knowledge of Miqyân... | [|
| 5. | 23 Maslama b. Bahlûl, the shepherd, in instalments | [|
| 6. | 22 Hamdûn b. Rabî'a and ad-Dâkil [| |
| 7. | 30 al-Husain b. Ibrahîm, the shepherd, Šanûd[a | |

On the right margin :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8. Harûn, the bath-attendant, | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
| 9. 'Abd al-'Azîz b. Farag, | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 10. oil-merchant, | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}$ |

1. For $\frac{1}{2}$ in the *kûra* of al-Ušmunain see IBN DUQMÂQ, *Kitâb al-Intisâr li-wâsîtat 'iqd al-Amsâr*, v. p. 18_{11f.}, IBN AL-ĠĠ'ÂN, *Tuhfa*, p. 165_{8 ff.} (ب). 'ALÎ PAŠA MUBÂRAK, *al-Hitat al-Ġadîda at-Taufîqîya*, x (Cairo, 1305), p. 40_{19ff.}

The place-name recurs in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 706_{10, 17, 22}.

285

(Pl. XVI)

Account of money paid to the treasurer.

Inv. n° 249. II/IIIrd Century of the Higra
(VIII/IXth Century A. D.).

Light-brown, fine papyrus. 7.2×26 cm. On the verso there are nine lines written in a regular hand in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres; the only word dotted is *مير* in line 7. The recto bears 15 lines of a Coptic text, written in black ink parallel to the horizontal fibres. At a distance of 8.3, 14.2 and 21.5 cm. from the upper margin three *selis*-joints are visible.

Place of discovery unknown.

The papyrus is in a bad state of preservation, perforated and worm-eaten in several places.

١	دفتر ما	من	الاموال	بد	يوان	خراج	[]
٢	بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم	تص	[]	[]	[]	[]	حجيج
٣		ع	ا	مر	[]	[]	[]
٤		الح	ار	٠	[]	ن	[]
٥	ابيك القس	طال	عدد	و	داخلة	اله	سنة
٦	دينر	دينر	دينر	دينر	دينر	دينر	قال دينر
٧	يوم	نخ	ير	•	[]	•	[]
٨	دينر	[]	•	[]	[]	[]	[]
٩	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]

4. The Alif of the article is partially destroyed. -3. The top of the *hasta* visible after Ain may have belonged to an Alif or Lām. -7. Ms. *محجر*. Of σ and λ only small portions survive, the unit is completely lost, of ϙ only the tail is preserved. -8. The letters preceding z'δ' (of which the tops only are preserved) are no longer discernible. After the thick dot two oblique strokes, written apparently by another hand and in a darker coloured ink, are visible, which have survived from the entry in line 9.

1. Register of that which [... ... of the] money in the tax-[office of
2. In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Veri[fication of that which
3. [] .. [] .. [] [] []
4. [] [] []
5. Epimak, the treasurer. Number [] incomin[gs ..]..... []. [] yea[r?] []
6. Dînâr(s) dîn[âr(s)] dînâ[r(s)] dînâ[r(s)] [dînâ[r(s)] mit[qâ]l dînâ[(rs)]
•
7. Sunday, Mechir 15 • $[233\frac{1}{2} +]\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{48}$ [] • [] [] [] []
8. [Dînâ]r • ... [] $\frac{1}{24}$
9. [

5. As to the name إيمك cf. vol. III, n° 201₁₁ (p. 194). As to قسطال see vol. III, n° 181₅ (p. 143).

7. For the month of Mechir (مخير) cf. above p. 86.

286

Bilingual receipt from two officials of the barns at Babylon
for a tax-payment of $617 \frac{2}{3}$ artabas of wheat.

Inv. n° 126. Du'l-Qa'da, 87 A.H. (14th October to 13th November,
706 A. D.).

Yellow-brown, fine papyrus. 30×14.7 cm. The Arabic text is written on the recto in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres; with the exception of line 15, which is in black ink, the Greek text, running in the same direction, is written in brown ink. Two *selis*-joints are visible at a distance of 6.6 cm from the upper margin and of 9.6 cm from the lower margin respectively, so that the height of the roll-leaf measures 14.9 cm. The verso is blank. The papyrus was folded in the middle, then at right-angles to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being no longer clearly recognizable, and further parallel to the lines, the widths of the successive folds being from bottom to top: $1.1 + 1.8 + 2.1 + 2.2 + 1.9 + 2 + 2.1 + 2.3 + 2.2 + 2.3 + 2.3 + 2.3 + 2.4 + 2.9$ cm.

Place of discovery Aphrodito-Jkôw.

Unfortunately the right half of the papyrus has disappeared. The portion actually preserved is in some places worm-eaten and broken, but generally in a good state of preservation.

Bibliography: Reproduced by B. MORITZ, *Ar. Pal.* Pl. 101. The Greek portion of the receipt was published by C. WESSELY, *Stud. Pal.* VIII (Leipzig, 1908), p. 212 (n° 1345). Suggestions to the Greek text were made by H. I. BELL in *JHS* XXVIII (1908), p. 98 note 2, to the Greek and Arabic texts by C. H. BECKER, *PAF* n° XVI, *ZA* XX (1906), p. 101 f.

[. .]	أهل مدينة	[	١
[	أردب وسبعة ع.	[	٢

1. Only the lower parts of two letters, which are no longer recognizable, have survived of the place-name.

اردد[ب قح توفياها في الهري	]	٣
لضريبة الطعام سنة سبع وثمانين	]	٤
وكتبه[عبد الله بن جرير في ذى القعدة	]	٥
سنة سـ[سبع وثمانين	]	٦
† εν ονοματι του θεου ομαρ υι αβιπ {	]	٧
καθ ^{λ λ} _{ο ο} ο ^{ο ο} ο ^{ο ο} ο ^{ο ο} ο ^{ο ο} βαβυλωνος υμιν το[ις απο	]	٨
πα ^τ ρα ^τ δε ^{ου} δω ^{ου} κ ημιν επι πα ^τ ρ ινδ ^ο / ε δ ^α /θε.	]	٩
χω ^{ης} μ ^τ σι ^τ α ^τ ρ ^τ χιζ ^τ γ εξακοσιας δεκα επ[τα διμοιρον	]	١٠
Φα ^ω φ ^ω ινδ ^ο ε . . . . .	]	١١
ف	]	١٢
γι ^τ σι ^τ α ^τ χιζ ^τ γ	]	١٣
ومبلغها ست مئة وسبعة عشر وثلاثي اردب قح	]	١٤
χιζ ^τ γ	]	١٥

4. The completion of the line has already been suggested by C. H. BECKER.

7. C. WESSELY and C. H. BECKER read υ¹⁰ Αβι...[... but the archetype clearly shows υ¹ αβιπ, followed by the symbol for και. — 8. καθ^{λ λ}_{ο ο}ο^{ο ο}ο^{ο ο} ο^{ο ο}ο^{ο ο} is an abbreviation for καθολικῶν ὁρίων; cf. *P. Lond.* iv, n° 1335, note on line 4 (p. 5). 9. I follow C. WESSELY's reading, which is most suitable to the original. C. H. BECKER reads παραδεδω(κ)ατ(ε), but there is no α in the original. δ^α is short for διὰ. There is a small portion of a letter at the end of the line; unfortunately the letter itself cannot be guessed. — 10. I follow the reading of C. WESSELY. — 11. The reading of this line is due to H. I. BELL. See *JHS* xxviii (1908), p. 98, note 2. — 12. This line has not been read either by C. WESSELY, or by C. H. BECKER. It is not clear what the figures mean here. — 14. The completion of this line, though given with all reservation, is suggested by γι'(γνεται) in the preceding line.

1.] numbering among the people of the town of [
2. ...]... artabas and sevente[en]
3. artab]as of wheat, which they both have received in full in the barns
4. [for the corn-tax (embolé) of the year] eighty-[seven],
5. [and] 'Abdallâh b. Ġarîr [has written it] in Du'l-Qa'da
6. [of the year] eighty-[se]ven.
7. In the name of God. Omar, son of Abip, and [..... the superintendents]
8. of the public barns at Babylon, to you, peo[ple of]
9. You have delivered to us for the present fifth indiction through the.....[]
10. of the village, $617\frac{2}{3}$ artabas of wheat, six hundred and sev[en]teen [and two thirds]
11. Phaophi of the fifth indiction. [
12. 7 (?) [
13. That makes $617\frac{2}{3}$ artabas of wheat,
14. [the amount] thereof (being) six hundred and seventeen and two thirds of artabas of wheat.
15. $617\frac{2}{3}$

3. S. DE SACY, *Second mémoire sur la nature et les révolutions du Droit de Propriété territoriale en Égypte*, p. 62, had already recognized that هري was borrowed from ὄρριον. The barns in al-Fustât, in which was collected the corn due as embolé, are frequently mentioned in the papyri. ⁽¹⁾ The plural shows clearly that there were several such barns in al-Fustât, and even as early as 709 A.D. the ὄρρια Βαβυλῶνος are recorded in *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1335₄ (p. 4). *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1379 (52), dated 711 A.D., states definitely that a barn was built in al-Fustât, destined

1. الهري *P. Heid.* III, n° 3; هري باب البون *P. Heid.* III, n° 13₄, PAF n° 10_{2/3}; τὰ ὄρρια (ὄρρια) βαβυλῶνος *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1335_{4, 14}, 1386_{11, 14}, 1387₁₃, 1404₃, 1407₂, 1415₁₇, 1441_{53, 3}, 1442₅₀; *P. Ross.-Georg.* IV, n° 11₈. ὄρριον του φορσατου *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1379_{1, 14}, ὄρριον ε[ν τω] φορσατω *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1379_{6, 7}; ὄρρια *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1370₆, 1404₈, 1426₁₆, 1427_{5, 19}, 1428_{21f.}, 1429_{10, 21f.}, 1479, *P. Ross.-Georg.* IV, n° 12 and p. 47; PERF n° 578₇; PAF n° 10_{4, 16}.

to contain the corn coming in from the "Lower country". Although in *Stud. Pal.* x, n° 161, f. there is a question of "great and small barns" (μεγάλων ὀρρίων and μικρῶν ὀρρίων), and in *P. Ryl. Arab.* II n° 9₂ (p. 123) of the barns in Lower-Ašmûn (هري أسفل اشمون), the State-barns in al-Fustât are to be considered as the first in the country. In these the corn, destined for transport to Arabia, was prepared, and from them came maintenance for the Arab troops in Egypt and their families. As an overseer of the barns a certain Abu Muzeil (Ἀπα Μοζέειλ ἀμιο(ας) τοῦ σίτου Βαβυλῶ(νος)) is mentioned in *Stud. Pal.* III, n° 474₂ (VII/VIIIth Century A. D.). The title ἀμιο seems to show that he was in charge of all the barns here. In favour of this supposition may be the fact that in the present text (cf. ἡμῖν l. 9, and l. 7) as well as in *PAF* n° 10_{4f} two superintendents of the barns (in al-Fostât) are mentioned. The latter papyrus is also remarkable, as it indicates the practice shown in the text printed above: that e.g., the people of Išqauh, who have to send 1000 artabas of wheat as embolé to the barns in Babylon, shall ask both superintendents of the barn in al-Fustât to give a receipt for the delivery in their names⁽¹⁾. C. H. BECKER has already pointed out this fact (*op. cit.*, p. 101). H. I. BELL, *P. Lond.* IV, p. 5, has, therefore, regarded the text given above as an ἀπόδειξις, such as is mentioned in *P. Lond.* IV, n° 1335₁₅.

7. Αβιπ is obviously a variant form of ἀπίπ, mentioned in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 39, and corresponds to حبيب.

11. As H. I. BELL has already noticed in *JHS* xxviii (1908), p. 98, note 2, the date of the Greek portion of the receipt, corresponding to the September-October 706 A.D., is inconsistent with the Arabic date given here; but the Arabic and Greek dates of bilingual papyri at this period are generally inconsistent. The calculation for Du'l-Hiğğa, 87 (13th November to 11th December, 706 A.D.), offered by J. v. KARABACEK in *WZKM* xx (1906), p. 143, is not correct.

(1) واكتبوا صحي الهري بما دفعتم اسمها به البراة (1)

287

Order concerning the payment of corn-tax and poll-tax.

Inv. n° 360. IIIrd Century of the Hiġra (IXth Century A.D.).

Light-brown, tolerably fine papyrus. 6×9.1 cm. On the recto five lines are written in black ink at right-angles to the horizontal fibres, which contain nothing but Greek figures and obviously originally belonged to a tax register. The verso bears fragments of three lines, written in black ink parallel to the vertical fibres; diacritical points are lacking.

Place of discovery unknown.

The extant portion of the text is tolerably well preserved.

On verso:

[ر بن ميمون ما قد فسرته لك	١
[ق امح اردب من الضري[ة	٢
[م[ن] الجال[ية]	٣

1.]r b. Maimûn, what I have already explained to you.
2. w]heat artabas of the corn-tax 3
4
3.] o[f] the poll-ta[x] 3

2. The end of the last word of the line is mutilated, but, as a dot is written below the medial ص, the reading الضري[ة] is rendered certain, though the letter following Râ looks more like ر. — 3. Only the upmost parts are preserved of the medial Yâ and ا, Alif and Lâ are mutilated.

Ad p. 136, n^o 251.

On recto :

۱	دسیوه اله	[] . . . [] . . . []
۲	اصطفن سیدیه	[] ' بهیوه ببسطاس [] ' β'
۳	اسحق بن ابرهیم	[] دوید بهیوه η'
۴	اصطفن حول	ζ' ζ' زکری بن عبد الله η'
۵	ابشا قریل []	ζ' δ' دروا انه
۶	ابراهیم بن کلیب	β' ζ' / ورتة قریة قوس ζ' δ' ζ' δ'
۷	ابلوا مسیس	η' / ورتة سهل ζ' δ' ζ' δ'
۸	ایوب — []	ζ' η' ζ' η' / قزمان لقاس η' η'
۹	احمد بن عبد الغنی []	ζ' δ' ζ' δ' / ورتة غثمة ζ' η' γζ' δ'
۱۰	ایوب بهیوه	η' η' / قلته الجمال η' η'
۱۱	اصبغ بن کلیب	ζδ' ζδ' / فلیمن بسدره δ' δ'
۱۲	لسهیوه الارملة	ζ' δ' / کلیب بن علی η' η'
۱۳	بلوته ابلوا	β' β' /

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Daseheu, the . . . [|]. [| |
| 2. | Stephen Siy[a |] Piheu Papcostolos | [] $\frac{1}{12}$ |
| 3. | Ishâq b. Ibrahîm 6 | David Piheu | $\frac{1}{8}$ |

Recto, right column : 1. Ms. دَسَو . — 5. Ms. اَبَ . Of Lâm nothing but the top is preserved. The figure is almost completely destroyed. —

Left column: 1. Only vestiges of about three letters survive of this line.—

8. The patronymic is written cursively, the reading is therefore not certain (cf. vol. III, p. 210).

4.	Stephen Hôl	6	$\frac{1}{6}$	Zikrî b. 'Abdallâh	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	
5.	Abšâ Cyril	[]		Darwâ Ana	$\frac{1}{24}$	
6.	Ibrahîm b. Kulaib	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	the heirs of Kyrikos	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{24}$
7.	Apollo Mosîs	$\frac{1}{8}$		the heirs of Sahl	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
8.	Ayyûb...[]	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	Quzmân Lucas(?)	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
9.	Aḥmad b. 'Abd al-Ġa[n]î	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	the heirs of Ġatma	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{24}$
10.	Job Piheu	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	Qolte, the porter	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
11.	Aşbağ b. Kulaib	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	Philemon Psatre	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
12.	Lisiheu, the widow	$\frac{1}{24}$		Kulaib b. 'Alî	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
13.	Pilote Apollo	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$			

1. As to the name دسيوه, which is a variant form of دسيهيوه in P. Cair. B. E. Inv. n° 758₄, cf. above, p. 19.

2. For سيه (Siya) cf. vol. III, p. 204.

4. For حول cf. above, p. 19.

5. انشا exactly corresponds to the Coptic proper name *nysa* in W. E. CRUM, *CMRL*, p. 104. A ابشا البياع is mentioned in PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 8516₂. For دروا see above, p. 61, for انه vol. III, p. 227.

9. For the proper name غثمة see G. RYCKMANS *Les noms propres Sud-Sémitiques I* (Louvain 1934), p. 176.

11. فليمن possibly corresponds to Φιλήμων in F. PREISIGKE, *Namenbuch*, col. 462.

12. لسيهيوه is probably a composition of لسه (= Λᾱσις) and ρησ; cf. *APW* n° 43_y (*Arch. Or.* XII, 1941), p. 53

Ad p. 140, n° 253

After a careful re-examination of the original, the reading of the text could be much improved, especially as far as the numerals are concerned. The text is now to be read:

ι[.]	ن[.]	١
ς ς	يـ[ـزید	٢
ς η' μ' η'	...[	٣
η ς	يسـ[ـ	٤
γγ' η'	...[] مهاجر	٥
δ ς γ' μ' η' ς' ς'	ت[ماس بقم	٦
ς γ'	اهل شنرى	٧
γ' ς' ς'	عرفة بن احمد	٨
η ς' δ'	قلته كيل	٩
ε μ' η'	عبد الواسع	١٠
δ' ς' ς'	ابرك بن غوث	١١
[.] ς' δ'	س[لمة بن عبد الله	١٢

1. [] n'	10[]
2. [Ya]zîd	6 + 1 carat
3. [] ...	$6\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{48}$
4. [] îs	$8\frac{1}{2}$
5. [...] ... [] Muhâğir	$3\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}$
6. [Tho]mas Bqâm	$4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{96}$
7. the people of Šanarâ	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8. 'Arafa b. Aḥmad | $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{96}$ |
| 9. Qolte Chael | $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{24}$ |
| 10. 'Abd al-Wāsi' | $5\frac{1}{48}$ |
| 11. Abrak b. Ġaut | $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{96}$ |
| 12. [Sa]lama b. 'Abdallāh | $[.] \frac{1}{24}$ |

Additions and Corrections

• Vol. III.

Page line

67 167 : *for* VIIIth Century A. D. *is now to be read* 137 — 140 A. H. (754 — 757 A. D.).

The Arabic text of the trilingual declaration was published by Rh. GUEST, *An arabic papyrus of the 8th Century*, *JAOS* XLIII (1923), pp. 247 — 48.

71 4 : *read* ⲁⲃ[ⲁⲉⲗⲁⲉⲗⲉⲛ ⲡⲓⲛⲉⲛ ⲓⲉⲗⲓⲁ].

85 21 (2): According to N. ABBOTT, *The Rise of the North Arabic Script* (Chicago 1939), p. 15f. note 89 Yazîd b. 'Abdallâh was administrator of the district of Ahmîm until the first half of 140 A. H. (cf. AL-KINDÎ, *Governors and judges of Egypt*, pp. 358 — 360). As 'Abd al-Malik b. Yazîd was for the second time Governor of Egypt from 137 to 141 A. H., the document was obviously written between 137 and 140 A. H., and my suggestion (p. 87) that the long duration of the governorship of 'Abd al-Malik b. Yazîd argues in favour of dating the document in the period 133-141 A. H. is fully confirmed. I am especially obliged to Prof. N. ABBOTT for this valuable contribution as to the precise dating of this important text.

92, 15 : *read*. Ṣa'îd.

145 1 : *read* ابن ابى .

Vol. IV.

5, 16 : *add* PSR 395 *after* 15149.

11, 12 : *add* P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 625_{2,7}.

11, 14 : *add* 4431₃, 4455₃, *after* 3095₁.

12, 9 : *read* ٩ *for* ٩.

13, 17 : *add* and in P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 898_{8,8} *after* the bracket.

17, ٧ : *read* ٧[...] . Perhaps ٧[٧] is to be suggested.

Page line

18, ٢ : read سبال[.

18, ٨ : read الرزاق .

18, 17 (7.): Perhaps "the [carpe]nter" is to be read.

49, 5 : for Telofas read Telefios.

49, 30 : read (بوصيرفا [م]).

50, 18 : read $\epsilon\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\lambda\upsilon$.

50, 20 : add P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 754₆, after (p. 115),.

51, 16 : for porobably read probably.

51, 19 : read n° 270₁₅.

54, 12-14 : The passage from The until p. 24 is to be cancelled.

60, 29 : read P. Wessely Ar. III 17₂. and add 6006₇ after 1852₃₋₄.

61, 14(5.) : read دروط and 579₂^r, and add PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 13716₅,
PSR 407_{2, 4}.

61, 25 : add P. Cair. B. É. Inv. n° 1087₅^r, after (p. 129), and add
n° 251₅^r, and after occurring in.

65, : read in the last line Cair. B. É. n° 960.

80, ١٢ : for $\gamma\zeta\eta$ read $\gamma\zeta\eta'$.

82, ١٦ : for 'αζγ' read / αζγ' .

82, ١٨ : for 'αζγ' read / αζγ' .

86, 34 : The passage "14. On the village etc." is to be inserted
after line 30 (10).

87, 4 : read Higrā.

96, ١١ : for $\epsilon'\eta$ read $\epsilon'\eta'$.

98 34 (6.): for $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{48}$ read $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{48}$

105, 2 : after P. Wessely 1252₅^r add (cf. APW II, Arch. Or. XI,
1940, p. 258).

106, 8 (7.): for $\frac{1}{24}$] read $\frac{1}{24}$ [

118, pu. : add and APW n° 26₂^v (Arch. Or. XI, 1940, p. 286). after 8668.

120, 5-6 : The passage "Besides كنان" etc. should be inserted between
line 2 and 3.

- Page line
- 153, 20 : *The passage. "2. فيسده" etc. should be inserted after line 13 (Right column).*
- 169 32 : *a at the end of the line is to be cancelled.*
- 177 18 : *The passage "9. نوده" etc. is to be inserted after line 15.*
- 182, 29 : *add The same expression occurs in the list of farmers P. Strassbg. Ar. 304₆.*
- 186 18 (8.) : *read a half for one half.*
- 186 21 (10.) : *read a half for one half.*
- 188, 4 : *read Higra.*
- 192, 2 : *read Papyrusforschung.*
- 194, 7 (12.) : *read Humain.*
- 194 15 : *add and PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 4493₄ ([] والادلا بها سويس بن مو) after 858₇.*
- 197 9 (3.) : *read sown for sawn.*
- 198, 13 : *add P. Strassbg. Ar. 205₁, 426_{2,4} after 3557₁.*
- 204, 7 : *add and PER Inv. Ar. Pap. 11048₁^r.*
- 208, 17 : *for 1. read 2.*
- 211 : *The subtitle 1 Accounts of payments arranged topographically is to be omitted.*
- 212 6 : *read in for by.*
- 212 13 : *read fragments for remains*
- 213, 24 : *read ابرحت .*
- 223, 30 : *read and for as also, and have for has.*
- 224, 3 : *read obviously means.*
- 224, 4 : *put a comma before and.*
- 236 5 : *add PSR 397₄^v after 8250₄₋₉.*
- 240, ٢ : *read خراج for خراج .*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ÄZ** = *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde*.
- AGWG** = *Abhandlungen der königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*.
- AJSL** = *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*.
- Ak. Wien Denksch.** = *Denkschriften der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien phil.-histor. Klasse*.
- AMC** = *Arabic Marriage Contracts among Copts* by NABIA ABBOTT, ZDMG xcv (1941), pp. 59—81 (with 2 plates).
- Anz. Wien** = *Anzeiger der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien (phil.-hist. Klasse)*.
- APB** = *Arabische Papyri aus den Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, herausgegeben* v. A. GROHMANN, Islam XXII (1934), pp. 1—68.
- APEL** = *I Arabic Papyri in the Egyptian Library. Protocols and legal texts*, ed. A. GROHMANN, Cairo, 1934 (with 24 plates).
= *II Arabic Papyri in the Egyptian Library. Legal texts*, ed. A. GROHMANN, Cairo, 1936 (with 24 plates).
= *III Arabic Papyri in the Egyptian Library. Administrative texts with a contribution by C. SCHMIDT*, ed. A. GROHMANN, Cairo, 1938 (with 24 plates).
= *IV Arabic Papyri in the Egyptian Library. Administrative texts*, ed. A. GROHMANN, Cairo, 1952 (with 28 plates).
- Aperçu** = A. GROHMANN, *Aperçu de papyrologie Arabe, Études de Papyrologie I* (Cairo, 1932), pp. 23—95 (with 9 plates).
- APH** = *Arabische Papyri aus der Hamburger Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek* von A. DIETRICH, Abh. f. d. Kunde des Morgenlandes XXII/3, Leipzig, 1937 (with 19 fig.).
- APRL** = *Catalogue of Arabic Papyri in the John Rylands Library Manchester* by D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, with forty plates, Manchester, 1933.
- APW** = A. GROHMANN, *Arabische Papyri aus der Sammlung Carl Wessely im Orientalischen Institute zu Prag*, Arch. Or. X (1938), pp. 149—62, XI (1940), pp. 242—289, XII (1941), pp. 1—112, XIV (1943), pp. 161—260 (with 45 plates).
- Arch.** = *Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete*.
- Arch. Or.** = *Archiv Orientalni*.
- Ar. Pal.** = *Arabic Palaeography, a collection of Arabic texts from the first century of the Hidjra till the year 1000*, ed. by B. MORITZ, Publications of the Khedivial Library, Cairo, n° 16, Cairo, 1905.
- ASAE** = *Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte*.
- BAU** = *Ägyptische Urkunden aus den kgl. Museen zu Berlin*, hg. v. d. Generalverwaltung. *Arabische Urkunden* ed. L. ABEL I, II, Berlin, 1896—1900.
- BCH** = *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*.

- BGA** = *Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum*, ed. M. J. DE GOEJE, I—VIII, Leiden, 1870—1894.
- BGU** = *Ägyptische Urkunden aus den königlichen Museen zu Berlin*, hg. v. d. Generalverwaltung. *Griechische Urkunden* I—V, Berlin, 1895—1904.
- BIE** = *Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien*.
- BIFAO** = *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire*.
- BKU** = *Ägyptische Urkunden aus den kgl. Museen zu Berlin*, hg. v. d. Generalverwaltung. *Koptische Urkunden* hg. v. A. ERMAN, I, Berlin, 1904.
- BSAA** = *Bulletin de la Société Royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie*.
- BSAC** = *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte*.
- BSGE** = *Bulletin de la Société Royale de géographie d'Égypte*.
- CMBM** = *Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the British Museum* by W. E. CRUM, London, 1905.
- CMRL** = *Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the collection of the John Rylands Library, Manchester* by W. E. CRUM, Manchester, 1909.
- CPR II** = *Corpus Papyrorum Raineri Archiducis Austriae*, vol. II, *Koptische Texte* hg. v. J. KRALL, I. Band, *Rechtsurkunden*, Wien, 1895.
- CPR III** = *Corpus Papyrorum Raineri Archiducis Austriae*, III, *Series Arabica* ed. A. GROHMANN, Band I, Teil I, *Allgemeine Einführung in die arabischen Papyri*, Teil 2, *Protokolle*, Teil 3, *Tafeln*, Wien 1923—1924.
- CSCO** = *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Scriptores Arabici*.
- DLZ** = *Deutsche Literaturzeitung*.
- EI** = *Enzyklopädie des Islām*.
- GMS** = E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Series.
- Isl** = *Islamica* hg. v. A. FISCHER und E. BRÄUNLICH.
- Islam** = *Der Islam, Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kultur des Islamischen Orients*.
- JA** = *Journal Asiatique*.
- JAOS** = *Journal of the American Oriental Society*.
- JEA** = *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*.
- JHS** = *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.
- JNES** = *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*.
- JRAS** = *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.
- KPA** = *The Kurrah Papyri from Aphrodito in the Oriental Institute*, by NABIA ABBOTT, The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. *Studies in ancient Oriental civilization* n° 15, Chicago, 1938.
- KRU** = W. E. CRUM und G. STEINDORFF, *Koptische Rechtsurkunden des achten Jahrhunderts aus Djême (Theben)* I. Band, *Texte und Indices* von W. E. CRUM, Leipzig, 1912.
- LCB** = *Literarisches Centralblatt*.
- MAEA** = *Mélanges d'Archéologie Égyptienne et Assyrienne*, Paris, 1873—1876.
- MBZP** = *Münchener Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte*, ed. L. WENGER.

- MIFAO** = *Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire.*
- MIRF** = *Mémoires de l'Institut Royal de France, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres. Histoire et mémoires de l'Institut Royal de France, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, Paris, 1823 ff.*
- MMAF** = *Mémoires publiés par les membres de la Mission Archéologique française du Caire.*
- MOG** = *Mitteilungen zur osmanischen Geschichte.*
- MÖM** = *Mitteilungen des k. k. Österreichischen Museums für Kunst und Industrie* (Monatsschrift für Kunst und Kunstgewerbe).
- Mon. Fay.** = *The Monasteries of the Fayyum* by NABIA ABBOTT, The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Studies in ancient Oriental civilization. Nr. 16. Chicago, 1937 with two plates and a map.
- MPER** = *Mitteilungen aus der Sammlung der Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer.*
- NPAF** = C. H. BECKER, *Neue arabische Papyri des Aphroditofundes*, Islam II (1911), pp. 245—268.
- ÖMFO** = *Österreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient.*
- OLZ** = *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.*
- PAF** = C. H. BECKER, *Arabische Papyri des Aphroditofundes*, ZA XX (1906), pp. 68—104.
- P. 'Awwâm** = Papyri in the collection of the dealer in antiquities 'Awwâm, Cairo.
- P. Berol.** = Papyri in the collection of the Staatliche Museen in Berlin.
- P. Blanckertz** = Papyri in the collection of R. Blanckertz, Berlin.
- P. Breslau Phil. Sem.** = Papyri formerly belonging to the philologische Seminar of the University Breslau.
- P. Cair. Masp.** = *Papyrus Grecs d'époque byzantine* par M. J. MASPERO I—III (Catalogue générale des antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire) Cairo, 1911—1916.
- P. Cair. B. É.** = Papyri in the Collection of the Bibliothèque Égyptienne, Cairo.
- P. Cair. Mus.** = Papyri in the Collection of the Musée Égyptien in Cairo.
- P. Fay.** = *Fayûm Towns and their Papyri* by B. P. GRENFELL, A. S. HUNT and D. G. HOGARTH with a chapter by J. GRAFTON MILNE, London, 1900.
- P. Giss.** = Papyri in the Collection of the University Library, Giessen.
- P. Heid. III.** = *Veröffentlichungen aus der Heidelberger Papyrus-Sammlung III, Papyri Schott-Reinhardt I.* hg. v. C. H. BECKER, Heidelberg, 1906.
- P. Jand.** = Papyri in the Collection of Karl Reinhold and Johann Ferdinand Janda, Giessen.
- P. Lond. B. M.** = Papyri in the British Museum, London.
- P. Lond. BM. Or.** = Papyri in the Collection of the Department of Oriental printed Books and Manuscripts of the British Museum, London.

- P. Lond. IV.** = H. I. BELL, *Greek Papyri in the British Museum, Catalogue, with texts* vol. IV, *The Aphrodito papyri with an Appendix of Coptic papyri* ed. by W. E. CRUM, London, 1910.
- P. Loth** = *Zwei arabische Papyrus*. Beschrieben von O. Loth, ZDMG XXXIV (1880), pp. 685—691 (with two plates).
- P. Merx.** = A. MERX, *Documents de paléographie hébraïque et Arabe* (Leiden 1864), pp. 55—57 (pp. VII).
- P. Mich. Arab.** = Arabic Papyri in the Collection of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (USA).
- P. Michaélidès** = Papyri in the Collection of George Michaélidès, Cairo.
- P. Mil. Arab.** = Arabic Papyri in the Collection of the University in Milan.
- P. Mil. R. Univ. I.** = *Publicazioni della R. Università di Milano, Papiri della R. Università di Milano I* ed. A. VOGLIANO (Milano, 1937), pp. 241-269.
- P. Monneret Arab.** = *Arabic documents from the Monneret Collection* by D. S. MARGOLIOUTH and E. J. HOLMYARD, *Islamica* IV (1930), pp. 249—271.
- P. Oxon. Bodl.** = Papyri in the Collection of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- P. Oxon. Arab.** = *Arabic Papyri of the Bodleian Library reproduced by the collotype process with transcription and translation* by D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, London, 1893.
- P. Oxy.** = *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri* ed. by B. P. GRENFELL and A. S. HUNT, London, 1898ff.
- P. Paris. Bibl. Nat.** = Papyri in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
- P. Paris. Louvre.** = Papyri in the Louvre in Paris.
- P. Princ. Univ.** = *Papyri in the Princeton University Collections* ed. by AZZAN CHESTER JOHNSON and H. BARTLETT VAN HOESSEN, Baltimore, 1931, *The John Hopkins University Studies in Archaeology* No. 10 edited by DAVID M. ROBINSON.
- P. Ross.-Georg.** = *Papyri russischer und georgischer Sammlungen* (P. Ross.-Georg.) hg. v. GREGOR ZERETELLI, IV, *Die Kome-Aphrodito Papyri der Sammlung Lichačov*, bearb. v. P. JERNSTEDT, Tiflis, 1927.
- P. Ryl. Arab.** = Arabic Papyri in the John Rylands Library, Manchester
- P. Séoudi** = TH. SEIF, *Zwei arabische Papyrusurkunden*, WZKM XXXII (1925), pp. 275—285.
- P. Strassbg.** = Papyri in the University Library Strasbourg.
- P. Strassb. I.** = F. PREISIGKE, *Griechische Papyrus der Kais. Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek zu Strassburg* i. E. I, Leipzig, 1912.
- P. Tebt.** = *The Tebtunis Papyri* ed. by B. P. GRENFELL, A. S. HUNT and S. G. SMYLY (University of California Publications graeco-roman archaeology, vol. 1) London, 1902.
- P. Wessely** = Papyri in the Collection Prof. C. Wessely - Th. Hopfner in the Oriental Institute in Prague.
- PEFQS** = *Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement*.

- PER** = Collection of the Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer, Vienna.
PERF = *Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer. Führer durch die Ausstellung*, Wien, 1894.
PO = *Patrologia Orientalis*, ed. R. GRAFFIN et F. NAU.
APPM = *Arabic Documents on papyrus, parchment and paper in the University Museum University of Pennsylvania; a Catalogue and a selection of texts* by GIORGIO LEVI DELLA VIDA (under press).
Prot. = J. V. KARABACEK, *Zur Orientalischen Altertumskunde II, Die arabischen Papyrusprotokolle*, Sb. Ak. Wien CLX/1 (Wien, 1908).
PSBA = *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*.
PSR = Papyri Schott-Reinhardt in the University Library in Heidelberg.
RRAL = *Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei, classe di scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche*.
RSO = *Rivista degli Studi Orientali*.
RT = *Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes*.
SAPRC = *Select Arabic Papyri of the Rylands Collection, Manchester*, by D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, *Florilegium Melchior de Vogüé* (Paris, 1909), pp. 407–417.
SB = F. PREISIGKE, *Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Agypten*. Berlin 1915 ff.
Sb. Ak. Berl. = *Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften phil.-hist. Klasse*.
Sb. Ak. Heid. = *Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie d. Wissenschaften phil.-hist. Klasse*.
Sb. Ak. Wien. = *Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien phil.-hist. Klasse*.
Sb. Ak. Münch. = *Sitzungsberichte der bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften phil.-hist. Klasse*.
Stud. Pal. = *Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde* v. C. WESSELY.
TAPhAs. = *Transactions of the American philological Association*.
VBPS = *Veröffentlichungen aus den badischen Papyrussammlungen* hg. v. F. BILABEL, I–V.
WNM = *Wiener numismatische Monatshefte*.
WNZ = *Numismatische Zeitschrift* herausgegeben von der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.
WZKM = *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*.
ZA = *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und verwandte Gebiete*.
ZAG = *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Geschichte, Kultur-, Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.
ZDMG = *Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*.
ZDVBS = *Zeitschrift der deutschen Vereins für Buchwesen und Schrifttum*.
ZGE = *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde in Berlin*.

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Abbreviations, checking-marks, symbols and numbers.

Abbreviations :

254₃ ادى عن = ١ عن

ع = عشر IV, p. 14.

III, p. 216. دفع عن = دا عن

Symbols :

° Symbol for carat III, p. 223.

⧿ Symbol for ⲉⲗⲟⲩ 200₁₁ (III, p. 189).

• and " signify that there is no entry :

" III, p. 214; 241₇^r (IV, p. 110).

• 249₇.

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!! $\frac{1}{96}$ 238_{4,4-7}^{r,v} (IV, p. 131).

⧿'⧿' $\frac{1}{96}$ 248₈, 253₅ (IV, p. 131).

Revision and checking marks :

/ one oblique stroke denotes that the amount of tax was paid III, p. 226; IV p. 133, 136.

// checking mark 216₁ (IV, p. 10), 217₁ (IV, p. 13).

× checking mark 220_{8f}.

< « « 220₁₀, 239_{4,6,8}^r, 10, 14.

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> « « III, p. 215.

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× « « 220₇ (IV, p. 25).

Δ « « 219₈ (IV, p. 19).

○ « « 216₁₅ (IV, p. 10f).

• mark of control 250_{1,2,9} (IV, p. 133).

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 235₁₂ جعفر بن ربيعة
 187₃ جعفر بن سراج

243 ₇	خليل بـ [بن]	279 ₄	الحسوسى
173 ₆	نمارويه بن احمد (بن طولون)	246 ₁₁	الحسين
264 ₂ ^v (IV, p. 182)	نميل	284 ₇	الحسين بن ابراهيم الراعى
IV, p. 229	الحوار	181 ₆	الحسين بن احمد
244 ₁₅	الحولى	254 ₁	الحسين بن عبد الرحمن [بن]
223 ₁₇	خيار	255 ₄	حسين بن على
284 ₆	الداكل	235 ₇	حفص بن حمدونة
198 ₁	داود القسطل	216 ₁	حفص بن عمر
234 ₁₂	داود بن اسد	167 ₉₄	حفص بن عمران اليتى
235 ₁₈	داود بن يزيد	264 ₁₀ ^v	حكم بن عسل
209 ₆	داويد بن نست ودمسـ []	258 ₃	الحكم بن محمد
255 ₉	[بن دحية]	201 ₂₅ (III, p. 196)	[... حلوته]
224 ₆	دحية بن عبد الواحد	255 ₆	حمدان بن كـ []
237 ₃	دراج	284 ₆	حمدون بن ربيعة
251 ₅ ^r (IV, p. 61, 248)	دروا انه	251 ₉ ^v	حمدون بن مساور
244 ₂₁ (IV, p. 119)	دروثة تـ كرسـ	245 ₃ ^v	حمدون بن مكرم
IV, p. 61	دروى	235 ₁₄	حمدون بن يعقوب
259 _{4, 7}	دسيه	254 ₁₀	حمدونة
259 _{4/5}	دسيه المان	267 ₁₂ ^r (IV, p. 195)	حمين
219 ₆ ^v (IV, p. 19)	دسيوه	267 ₁₀ (IV, p. 194)	حنش
251 ₁ ^r (IV, p. 248)	دسيوه المـ []	IV, p. 19	حول
IV, p. 118	دفنوس	IV, p. 131	الحولى
244 ₃ (IV, p. 120)	د كرسـ	246 ₆	حيان بن اـ []
IV, p. 24	دهوس	IV, p. 129	حيويه
IV, p. 39	دمسيه	197 ₃	خصيب بن على
IV, p. 39	دموسى	195 ₃	خضر بن شبيب بن عبد المسيح
IV, pp. 43, 63, 118	دمونه	159 ₁₈	خلد (كاتب قرة بن شريك)
230 ₆	دمونه بهيوه	167 ₉₃	خلد بن ذكون الخزاعى
250 ₁	دمونه بن ابو هلس	251 ₁₀ ^v	خانف التاجر
IV, p. 39	دميه	181 ₅	خليق [بن ...]
III, p. 195	دنيل	IV, p. 118	خليل

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251₄^r زكري بن عبد الله
III, p. 103 زكري بن مينا القبال
233₁₃^r (IV, p. 76) زمطرة
167₉₄ زهير بن سالم الصديقي
196₃ زيد راعي نصر...
250₅ ابو زيد التاجر
233₄^v (IV, p. 76) سار
201₉ ساره ابوس
201₂₄ ساره هـ [عس]
219₄^v (IV, p. 19) سافه
259₉ سائب بن ادم
264₁^r (IV, p. 182) سبينه الارملة
III, p. 153 سراج ٦ سراج
204₈ سريام الحارس
250₃ سرجه الرقام
157₁₇ سرحان (كاتب قرة بن شريك)
258₇ سري الجزار وهو سلمون
258₁ [ر بن] [ال] سري
262₉ سسنة
185₄ سسنة جرجه
238₀^r سسنة هلس
203₁₅ (III, p. 205) سطفانه
174₁₁ سعيد
264₉^r سعيد غلام تساس
251₃^v سعيد بن سعد
III, p. 143 note 1 سعيد بن عبد الرحمن
255₁₂ سعيد بن العديسة
167₉₃ سعيد بن عمران
181₁₁ سعيد بن القسم
168₇ سعيد [س بن ذكر اللثي]
- 201₁₇ (III, p. 195) دنيل ببا يحنس
245₃^r (IV, p. 124) دهقان بن مسرور
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III, p. 196 رفنه
251₁₃^v رماح بن عتبة
233₁₃^r (IV, p. 76) رمضان
III, p. 196 رمياس
237₅ (IV, p. 94) رميه بن ابى جرجه
234₁₄ روح (= على بن الحسن)
251₁₁^v (IV, p. 138) ريان بن خالد
237₁₃ زفر بن سعيد
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236₁₀ زكري الشماس
246₈ زكري امونه
226₂ زكري مقار
244₁₅ زكري بن اسمعيل
257₉ زكري بن سلفا

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213 ₁₂ ^v	سهمه	220 _{4f} (IV, p. 24)	سقوره بن زكري بن هرون
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223 ₇	السودة ملك	256 ₄	سلم بن]
213 ₂ ^r (III, p. 227)	سور	255 _{10, 11}	السلم بن دحية
213 ₃ ^r , 235 ₁₉ (IV, p. 118)	سورس	243 ₁₈	سلمان بن سـ. [ر
234 ₁₉ , 235 _{5, 22}	سورس بن كيل	234 ₄	سلمان بن المفضل
IV, p. 118	سوره هور	253 ₁₂	سـ. [لمة بن عبد الله
IV, p. 155	سوى	251 ₁₂ ^v	سلمون الشماس
259 ₆	سوى بن سوا . . .]	239 ₁₂ ^r (IV, p. 104)	ابن سلمون اتناس
225 ₃	سويد بن موسى	282 ₄	سلمون بن شراحيل
III, p. 159	سويرس	189 ₂	سلهوه بن يحنس
202 ₄ ^r	سويرس ابلوا	IV, p. 136	سلوقه
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III, p. 159	سويه	245 ₁₃ ^r	سليم الصنفـ]
258 ₆	سيار بن سهل وهو مينـا	237 ₁₁	سليم بن بنى
168 ₅	بـ. [ن سيار الهاشمى	255 ₁₅	سليم بن جعفر
168 ₇	سيد بن ابى بعير الكاتب	IV, p. 76	سمبره
246 ₅	السيد بن حـ. [ى]	258 ₆	سمره بن عبد الغنى
251 ₁₀ ^v	سيده الارملة	279 ₄ ^v	سمعون
202 ₁₀ ^r (IV, p. 203)	سيسنه الاجير	IV, p. 138	سمول
270 ₁₂	سيسنه بن بشى	192 ₄	سميه
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235 ₁₉ ^v	سيه بن ابراهيم	234 ₁₈	ابو سنان
235 ₂₁ ^v	[بن سيه العاب	III, p. 95	سند
III, p. 170	شبيب	III, p. 203	سنور
208 ₃	شبيب الاعرج	242 (IV, p. 112)	سنون بن ليوه
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 237₃ عباس بن الوليد
 156₁₂ عبد الله (كاتب قرة بن شريك)
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 235₃ عبد الله بن اسمايه
 258₂ عبد الله بن بك[ر]
 286₅ عبد الله بن جرير
 174₂, 175₃, 180₃ عبيد الله بن الحجاب
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 245₁₆ عبد الله بن سهل
 175₂ عبد الله بن عبيد الله
 168₅ عبد الله بن عيسى الانصارى
 219₇ عبد الله بن محمد ال[ى]
 258₇ عبد الاحد بن اسحق
 219₇ عبد البارى
 270₁₇ عبد الجبار
 202₁₅ عبد الخالق (وهو سد)
 216₁₁ عبد الرحمن (= عيسى)
 180₂ عبد الرحمن بن م[ه]
- 259₈ شرحيل بن عيشة
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 201₁₃ شنوده بجوش
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 258₃ شنوده دويد
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270₁ ابو عمر
246₇ عمر بن حيان
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277₇ عبد الرحيم بن شوال
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245₇ عبد الرزاق بن الحسن
243₄ عبد السلام بن جعفر
271₈ عبد الصمد بن اسمعيل
181_{9, 10} عبد الصمد بن الفيض (= عبد الخلق)
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217₈ عبد العزيز النساج
284₄ عبد العزيز بن فرج الدهان
224₄ عبد العزيز بن قاسم
254₄ ابن عبد العزيز
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 244₄ (IV, p. 119) لقاس قرا لكسه
 III, p. 107 note 1 لقاس بن مينا
 188₃ لقيط الربان
 204₁₂ (III, p. 207) للوا الثوار
 III, p. 207 للوا ابرم
 III, p. 155 للويه
 III, p. 138 لنجين
 IV, p. 24 لهوس
 IV, p. 112 ليسوه
 224₃ الليث
 III, p. 107 note 1 الليث بن عمر
 218₃ الليث بن يحيى

251^v₅ (IV, p. 138) مروون بن [بن سـ] ممول
 223₉ مروون بن عمرو سوس
 235₃ مريم ابنت منير
 264^r₁ مزاحم بن ابراهيم
 257₁₁ مسعود بن عبد الجبار
 225₅ مسكين الاسود
 222^r₁₃ (IV, p. 39) مسلس
 153₁₇, 154₂₁, 155_{18f.} مسلم بن لبنين (كاتب قرة بن شريك)
 284₅ مسلمة بن بهلول الراعي
 IV, p. 150 مسوس
 IV, p. 119 مسيس الراعي
 244₅ (IV, p. 119) مسيس راعي هميسه
 177_{2/3} مسيس بن قير
 237₉ ابو مصلح
 182₃ (III, p. 146) مطك
 280₄ مـ[فـ]ـ[لح سدى
 236₁₂, 262₁₁₋₁₃ مقاره
 259₈ مقاره الراعي
 255_{16/17} مقاره ابروس
 223₄ مقاره ابقيره
 203₉ مقاره بتطر
 239^r₅ مقاره بن مونه
 259₁₁ بنى مقران
 284₄ مقيان
 IV, p. 75 ملاج
 219^r₇ ملك
 169₂ الملك بن يزيد الامير
 264^r₃ مليح
 252₈ (IV, p. 139) مـ[مـ]ـ[ليح مكر
 237₁₆ (IV, p. 95) ملى

152_{11/12} محمد بن عقبة (كاتب قرة بن شريك)
 184₉ (II, p. 40) محمد بن عيسى
 244₂₅ محمد بن واد
 196₅ محمد بن فضل
 III, p. 143 note 1 محمد بن القسم
 244₂₁ محمد بن كنان
 275₅ محمد بن هرون
 264^v₆ محمد بن ور يد
 244₂₅ محمد بن وليد
 256₄ محمد بن الوايد
 no. 187 (seal), 244₂₉ محمد بن يحيى
 235₁₆ (IV, p. 86) محمد بن يوسف
 169₂ مرزوق بن نا[جد]
 182₃ مرقس
 225₆ مرقس بلوته
 201₈ مرقس رمياس
 237₁₄ مرقس بن ترسن
 154₆ مرقس بن جرج
 208₇, 250₈ مرقوره
 222^v₂ مرقـ[وره] اخو دهنه
 238^r₃ مرقوره الاشتم
 233^v₁₁ (IV, p. 77) مرقوره الحارس
 237₇ مرقوره الخولى
 251^v₆ مرقوره [الشـ]ـ[ماس
 IV, p. 61 مرقوره دروا
 202^r₈ مرقوره يحنس
 271₄ مرقوره بن سقاه
 195₄ مرقوره بن شنوده الجهبذ
 264^r₁₁ مرهم بن السبع
 189_{3/4} مروان بن احمد
 IV, p. 43 مروون

- 223₃ ميمون الاسود III, p. 157 منا
 244₁₇ ميمون مولى داود 181₁₃ منا القسطل (= مينا بن ابراهيم)
 287₁ [ر بن ميمون] 254₉ (IV, p. 143) منا بن اصط-[فن]
 245₉ (IV, p. 77) ميمونة 189₆, 190_{8, 12} منا بن شنوده الجهبذ
 261₃ مينا (III, p. 157)
 243₁₂ [] به مينا 250₁ (IV, p. 136) بن مندية تساجر
 229_{2, 13} (III, p. 103) مينا القبال IV, p. 231 المنكدر
 258₄ مينا بلتوس 235₃ منير (= استحق بن منير)
 229₁₈ مينا دروى 253₅ مهاجر
 201₁₀ مينا رفنه 173₂ مهاجر بن . . . حر
 223₁₃ مينا قما وهو ميله 284₄ مهند
 251₇ مينا ل[. . . بن . . .] ده IV, p. 150 موس
 181_{5, 11} (cf. منا) مينا (بن ابراهيم) القسطل 238₉ موسى
 264₇ مينا بن بقطر راعى بيشه 259₇ موسى راعى دسيه
 189₇ مينا بن شنوده 237₄ موسى بن . . .
 190_{8, 12} and seal مينا بن شنوده الجهبذ 251₃ موسى [ى بن . . .] بان
 (cf. 189₆ منا) 167₉₃ موسى بن خالد البثى
 IV, p. 149 ناجيه 178₇ ومسى بن على بن عمر
 243₃ (IV, p. 118) نادر قير حم 255₈ موسى بن عينه
 IV, p. 24 نادر بن احمد وهو فيب 223₁₀ موسى بن قرة
 259₈ (IV, p. 155) نادر بن سليمان 181₄ . . . بن الموفق
 234₉ نجا بن علون 234₈, 237₁₈, 243₁₈ (III, p. 94) مونه
 250₅ نجد 204₁₁ مونه الثوار
 189₇ (III, p. 157) ابو نجم 203₃ مونه بستس
 212₅ (III, p. 218) نسط بن الفلين 168₂ (III, p. 94) مونه جهوه
 196₃ (IV, p. 118) نصر 178₁₂ مونه بن كيل
 243₂ ابو نصر جنادة 236₅ مونه بن اسوه
 IV, p. 119 نصير III, p. 223 موى
 IV, p. 119 نصير III, p. 94 مويه
 247₅ نعيم بن حيويه IV, p. 43 ميله
 182₇ (and seal); III, p. 146 نفيس 223₁₃ ميله (= مينا قما)

- 205₂ هميسه مونه III, p. 146 نقيش
- 237₉ هميسه بن ابو جرجه 284₂ نوح بن عبد العزيز
- 239₄ هميسه بن قزمان 262₉ (IV, p. 177) نوهه ابلوا
- 237₁₄ هور IV, p. 139 هارون البيطار
- III, p. 159 هياطل [هـ] يارون بن عبد الملك 249₄
- 241₈ (IV, p. 110) هيوا الارملة IV, p. 129 هباديس
- 238₁₄ (IV, p. 99) هيوه الصباغ 248₃ الهذيل بن غوث
- IV, p. 110 هيوه المولدة IV, p. 155 هرمس
- 244₉ الورد 258₅ (IV, p. 13, 153) هرمنه
- 150₂₁ وليد (كاتب قرة بن شريك) 217₁₃ هرمنه النجار
- 244₂₄ وليد مولى اسحق III, p. 193 هرميس
- 243₃ [] بن وليد 201₁₄ (III, p. 193) هرميس القس
- 224₅ الوليد بن اسحق 201₂₃ هرميس ببا اصطفن
- 181₆ الوليد بن يحيى IV, p. 13, 77 هرمينه
- III, p. 195 ونافر IV, p. 13 هرمية
- 230₄ (IV, p. 63) يباغ الاجير 284₈ هرون البلان
- 207₇, 213₁₅, 243₁₅, 244_{1, 5} يحنس 229₁₃ هرون بن عبد الله
- 205₉ ابو يحنس 151₆ هشام بن عمر
- 222₁₇ ابو يحنس ابهور الضباغ III, p. 195 هاريه
- 278₆ يحنس اخو قوريل 262₁₄ (III, p. 204; IV, p. 182) هلس
- 224₄ (IV, p. 50) يحنس الاجير III, p. 204 هلس حارس القبط
- 237₈ يحنس الخولى 264₅ هلس الراعى
- 203₇ يحنس الراعى 229₁₁ [هـ] هلس الشماس
- 238₁₃, 282₆ (IV, p. 99) يحنس الشماس 245₆ (IV, p. 125) هلس ديسى
- 238₆ يحنس الكرام III, p. 195 هليه
- 215₂ يحنس المسقى 213_{2, 5}, 244₆ هميسه
- 238₁₄ يحنس النزاع 238₅ هميسه الاشم
- 238₁₁ يحنس ابلهيوه 246₁₂ هميسه الحداد
- 206₁₆ يحنس بطرس IV, p. 13 هميسه المغنى
- 205₁₀ يحنس بمون د [هـ] الجبان 239₆ هميسه النجار
- 172₅ يحنس بنيه 203₁₆ هميسه كيل

253 ₃	[يد] يزيد	251 ₇	يحنس زكري
197 _{2,3} (III, p. 178)	يزيد بن حاتم	254 ₁₃	يحنس فاسيـ[له]
167 ₉₆	يزيد بن عبد الله	172 ₄	بـ[... بن يحنس
254 ₁₂	يزيد بن عبيد	189 ₂	يحنس بن اتناس
249 ₆ ; IV, p. 119	[بـ[... بن يسار	209 ₄	يحنس بن قلته الحارس
201 ₆ , 243 ₆ , 262 ₂	يعقوب	177 _{2,3}	يحنس بن قير
172 ₄	يعقوب مينا فياط	228 ₁₁	يحنس بن كـ]
245 ₁	يعقوب بن حجاج	192 ₈ , 193 ₇	يحنس بن مينا الجهميد
237 ₁₆ (IV, p. 95)	يقفيس	237 ₂	يحيى بن الحسن
III, p. 162	ابو اليمى	217 ₁₄	يحيى بـ[ن] سـ[...]
213 ₃ , 235 ₄	يوسف	257 ₈	يحيى بن رفاعه
182 ₆ , 258 ₈	يوسف بن يعقوب	III, p. 164	يزداد
192 ₆	ابو اليمى	193 ₄	يزداد بن احمد
219 ₂	يونس الجندى	148 ₃₂ , 151 ₁₉ , 158 ₂₀	يزيد (كاتب قرة بن شريك)

b) Uncertain or fragmentary Arabic proper names.

264 ^v ₁₂	رهروه	201 ₁	[] او هر ميس
222 ^v ₄	[] ن بفسانه	249 ₁₀	امجو
250 ₅	[] اهه	278 ^v ₄	البري
244 ₁₁	[] ول	201 ₈	او.....
238 ^r ₈	سهره	278 ^v ₈	ابوه]
244 ₂₉	[] اله الاك-	245 ^r ₁₁	الماده
229 ₁	فصسط بن مينا	235 ₇	الحلما
237 ₁₄ (IV, p. 95)	فماص	279 ^v ₆	المسحي
244 ₁₉ (IV, p. 119)	فد سمر	245 ^v ₁₅	الوال ان
255 ₃	لحي بن اسحق	184 ₈	[] ا. ل بن ابيوه القسطال
274 ₃	اص. [] ب	244 ₇	[] ام د [] .
201 ₂₀	مسمر مينا	237 ₁₄ (IV, p. 95)	رشن
245 ^r ₁₄	مف	201 ₁₉	رمك
201 ₉	[] . [] كبناريه	201 ₂₁	راووه يخنس
201 ₁₇	[] ق محودر ابلو	210 ₃	بداسد [] لدسا .
262 ₉	[] . [] ه	201 ₂₅	طب ونافر هليه حانه
243 ₁₀	[] هـ . [] هـ	201 ₂₆	بمت بقطر يخنس
176 ₄	هـ هـ بهيوه	237 ₁₃ (IV, p. 95)	بواهه
201 ₁₈	هلفره امون	270 ₁₃	ورا
246 ^v ₁	ورط . []	210 ₆	حر []
		245 ^v ₁₃	[] حه

(c) Greek names.

Ἀβαβοῦς III, p. 194
 Ἀβαιοῦς III, p. 194
 Ἀβροῦς III, p. 149
 Ἀδριανο(ς) ιω(αννης) 167₈₅
 Ἀθανᾶσε IV, p. 120
 Ἀκχιος III, p. 196
 Ἀμάειος III, p. 164
 Ἀμβρόσιος III, p. 209
 Ἀμερ υἱὸς Ἀεταζ 167₈₂
 Ἀμίας IV, p. 231
 Ἀμμῶνε III, p. 94; IV, p. 119
 Ἀνα III, p. 227
 Ἀνοῦβ III, p. 194
 Ἀνοῦπ III, p. 194
 Ἀντώνιος πρ^ο 167₈₇
 Ἀπα κ(υρος) ιαν () 167₈₅
 Ἀπα Λάϋ III, p. 223
 Ἀπα Μοζέειλ IV, p. 245
 Ἀπα Ῥάσιος III, p. 209
 Ἀπάτηρ III, p. 221
 Ἀπα Ὠρ III, p. 194
 Ἀπόλλω ἐπίσκοπος 167₈₇
 Ἀπρος IV, p. 149
 Ἀσέμ III, p. 193
 Ἀσκήπ(ιος) Ἰωάννης 167₈₃
 Ἀτραῖνος IV, p. 99
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 Ἀτριος IV, p. 149
 Ἀτσαρταβ() 167₉₂
 Βασί(λιος) Διόσκ(ορος) 167₈₅
 Βίκτωρ Τζαμοῦλ III, p. 35
 Γεώργ(ιος) Σοφρόνιος 167₉₁
 Δαουιδ 167₈₈
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(Διο)σκοορί(δης) Θεοδῶρος Κόλλουθ(ος) 167₈₆
 Διόσκο(ρος) Ἑλλώτ(ης) 167₈₅
 Ἑλλάδης IV, p. 95
 Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλᾶς) III, p. 204
 Ἐνωχ Ζαχ(αρίας) 167₈₇
 Ἐυφημία IV, p. 105
 Ἐρμῆς IV, p. 155
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 Ἐσλάδας III, p. 216
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 Ζαχαρί(ας) πκόλλι(ος) 167₉₂
 Ἡλᾶριος III, p. 195
 Ἡομίας IV, p. 77
 Θ[.]βε Σουρους 200₈
 Θεοδωράκε III, p. 201
 Θεοδωράκιος III, p. 201
 Ἰακῦπης IV, p. 95
 Ἰάκωβος 167₈₁ (IV, p. 95)
 Ἰάκω(βος) Παννουι 167₈₄
 Ἰλᾶριος III, p. 195
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 Ἰσαακ Θωμας 167₈₅
 Ἰσαακ Κωνστ(αντιος) 167₈₄
 Ἰσιδωθος .ωρ 200₉
 Ἰφιάδης III, p. 213
 Ἰωάννης Ἀνδρέα 200₆
 Ἰω(άννης) Θωμ(ας) 167₈₇
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 Κόλλουθος Οὐαλεντίου (μειζότερος) III, p. 34
 Κόλλουθ(ος) Φοιβ(αμμων) 167₈₉

- Κόρρα υι Σζερίχ 9, 160 161₈
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 Μαθαί Πκου 200₁₀ (III, p. 190)
 Μαιωρ() Πέτρος 167₉₂
 Μακαρίω Ἀβραμίου 200₇
 Μάλιος 237₁₆ (IV, p. 95)
 Μάλλιος 237₁₆ (IV, p. 95)
 Μάρκος Γεωργίου III, p. 32
 Μεγσενούθ(ιος) 167₈₃
 Μενδεῖος IV, p. 136
 Μέτοκος III, p. 146
 Μηνου () Χριστο(φορος) 167₂₅
 Μιρῆς III, p. 162
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 Ναδερ IV, p. 118
 Νέστος III, p. 218
 Νούιος IV, p. 231
 Ὀλάμπιος Φοιβ(αμμων) 167₉₀
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 Πακῆμις III, p. 107
 Παλότε III, p. 155
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 Παμβῶ IV, p. 150
 Παμεῖ Μακαρίου 200₅ (III, p. 190)
 Παμοῦν III, p. 195
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 Παπνουτ III, p. 196
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 Παπνούτις III, p. 196
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 Παρούς III, p. 152; IV, p. 104
 Πατερομούθ(ε) Ἀδαμ 200₂
 Πατόλε IV, p. 95
 Παῦλος III, p. 194
 Παῦλος Χριστο(φορος) 167₈₅
 Πεκ(ος) Μοι 167₈₄
 Πεκου Φοιβ(αμμων) 200₃
 Πεμούθ(ιος) 167₉₂
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 Πενγός IV, p. 182
 Πες(ά)τ(ε) Ἰωση(φ) 137₈₄
 Πες(ά)τ(ε) Σευῆρος 167₈₄
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 Πεςντε IV, p. 124
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 Πέτρος 167₈₈
 Πέτρο[ος]...αρη 167₉₀
 Πέτρος Γεώργ(ιος) 167₈₄
 Πέτρος Ἰριδῶ(ρος) 167₉₁
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Σαρόντιος IV, p. 209

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Σέργιος 167₈₈

Σέργιος Φοιβ(αμμῶν) 167₈₃

Σευῆρος (prior of Χηηνου) 167₈₈

Σευῆρος Ἰσιδῶρος 167₈₃

Σευῆρος Κόλλ(ου)θος 167₈₃

Σζαμουῖλ III, p. 35

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Ταλοῦς III, p. 201

Ταουίτ 198₃

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Τιμοῖς Ἀδαμ 200₄

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Φιλόθ(εος) Μάρκ(ος) 167₈₉

Φιλόθ(εος) Ὀλίμπ(ιος) 167₈₈

Φιλόθ(εος) Σευῆρος 167₈₄

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Χάηλ Ἰσιδω(ρος) 167₈₃

Χάηλ Σενούθ(ιος) 167₈₅

Χριστόδωρος III, p. 199

Χωρε Πατερμού(θιος) 167₈₈

Ψάτε III, p. 221 ; IV, p. 153

Ψάτη 167₈₉ (III, p. 221)

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Ψῦρος III, p. 209

ῶρ Φοιβ(αμμων) 167₉₂

d) Coptic Names.

]ϣ...αβδελλ[α 167₃₇
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 αβριανε πψῑχριστο (φοροςε)
 167₇₃
 αβριανος πψε ῑωαν(нис) 167₆₇
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]χος πψε ῑαθανасιος 167₄₆
 αιωωб III, p. 194
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 анастасiос πψире ӣс[е]тiрос
 167₆₄
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 анзоне III, p. 213
 анн III, p. 227
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 антониос III, p. 213
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 of Apa Ouaenin) 167₁₅
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 167₂₀
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 апа вiре III, p. 218
 апа в̄ри III, p. 218
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 апа к̄трос πψпанаρεас (embo-
 larch) 165₄ (III, p. 61)

апа к̄трос πψире ӣρεпααiос
 167₇₁
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4. Nisbas.

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167 ₉₃	الوايلي	267 ₁₄ ^r (IV, p. 195)	السفطي
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207 ₃ , 220 ₄ , 236 ₃ (IV, p. 26, 89)	الاشموني		

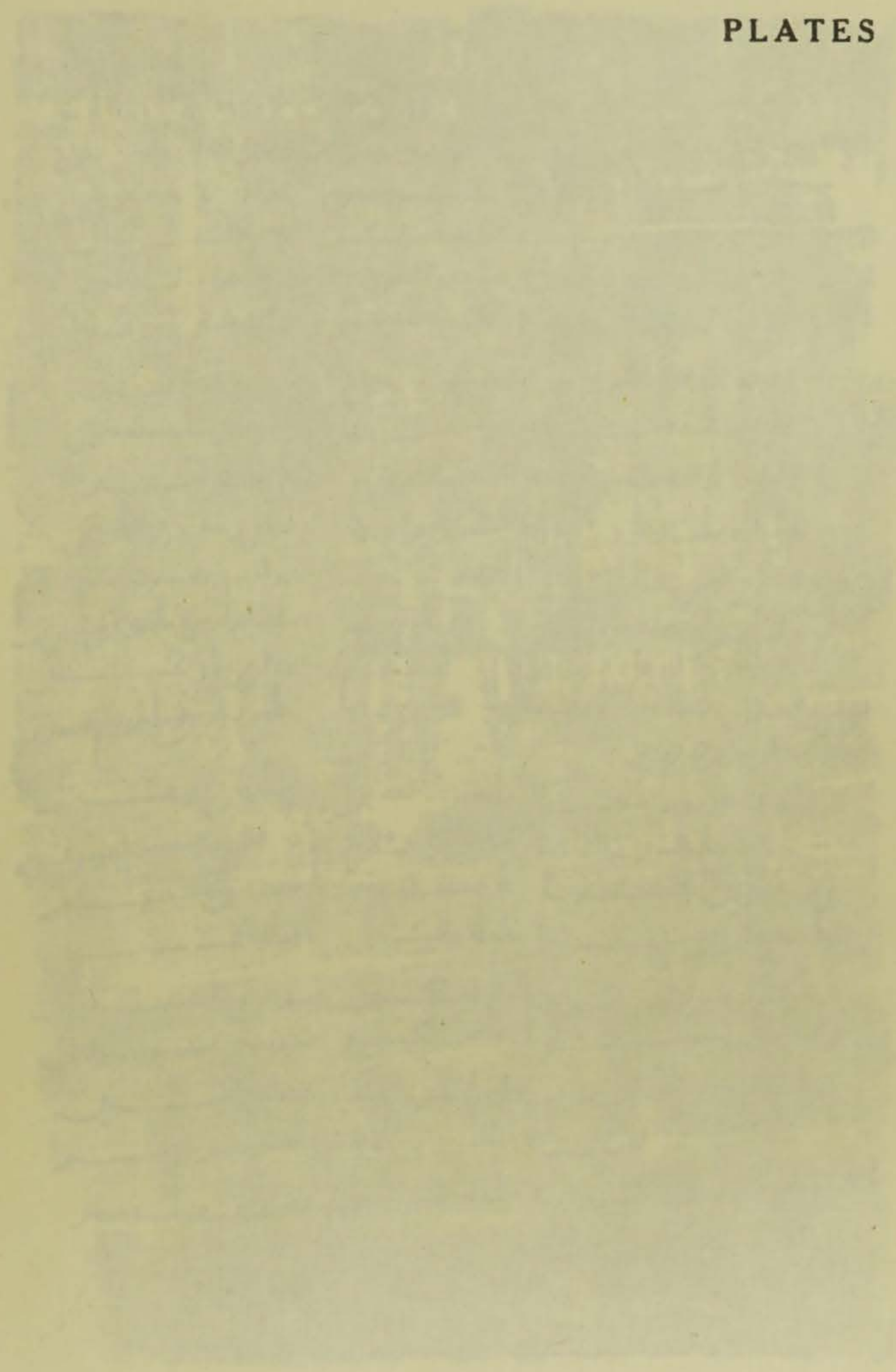
TABLE
of papyri in order of inventory numbers as classified
in the Egyptian National Library

Inv. No.	Edition No.	Plate	Inv. No.	Edition No.	Plate	Inv. No.	Edition No.	Plate
80	277	XXVI	222	246	XV	263 _f	241	
104	254		223	275	XXV	264+194	270	XXIII
112 ^r	251	II	224	238	XI	265	247	XII
126	286		225	215		266	258	
136	276	XXVI	226 ^r	234	VIII	278	257	
159 ^r	229	VI	226 ^v	235	IX	284	267	
161	271	XXIV	229	222	IV	317	265	XX
162	237	X	230	245	XIV	357	278	XV
182 ^r	226	III	233	216	I	358	236	V
191 ^r	220		234	242		359 ^r	280	
191 ^v	284		241	261	XVII	359 ^v	281	
192	227		242	219	III	360	287	
193	273		243 ^r	224		377	282	XXVIII
194+264	270	XXIII	243 ^v	225		379	260	
195 ^r	274		247 ^r	232		385	264	
196	240		247 ^v	283		393	268	XXII
197	248		249	285	XVI	394	223	
200	231		250	249		411 ^r	262	XVIII
202 ^r	253		251	228	V	411 ^v	263	XIX
204	218		252	266	XXI	484	279	XXVII
207 ^r	243	XIII	256	217	II	Ta'rîh		
207 ^v	244		257	272		n°1887	255	
215	250		258	252		» 1946 ^r _a	256	
216	269		259	230		» 1953 ^c	221	
220	233	VII	261	239	XII	» 1953 ^d	259	

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Plate	II	No. 217	Plate	XV	No. 246
		No. 251			No. 278
Plate	III	No. 219	Plate	XVI	No. 250
		No. 226			No. 285
Plate	IV	No. 222	Plate	XVII	No. 261
Plate	V	No. 228	Plate	XVIII	No. 262
		No. 236	Plate	XIX	No. 263
Plate	VI	No. 229	Plate	XX	No. 265
Plate	VII	No. 233	Plate	XXI	No. 266
Plate	VIII	No. 234	Plate	XXII	No. 268
Plate	IX	No. 235	Plate	XXIII	No. 270
Plate	X	No. 237	Plate	XXIV	No. 271
Plate	XI	No. 238	Plate	XXV	No. 275
Plate	XII	No. 239	Plate	XXVI	No. 276
		No. 260			No. 277
		No. 247	Plate	XXVII	No. 279
Plate	XIII	No. 243	Plate	XXVIII	No. 282

PLATES



PLATES

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a list or inventory, organized in columns. The text is written on aged, textured paper. The script is cursive and dense, with some words underlined or separated by small gaps. The content appears to be a detailed record, possibly of land or resources, given the context of the plate number and the nature of the script.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 في هذا اليوم
 عرفت
 في هذا اليوم
 عرفت

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 في هذا اليوم
 عرفت
 في هذا اليوم
 عرفت

219

٢١٩

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 في هذا اليوم
 عرفت
 في هذا اليوم
 عرفت

226

٢٢٦

222



٢٣٦

236



٢٢٨

228

229

Fragment of an ancient papyrus scroll, showing several lines of handwritten text in a cursive script. The fragment is torn and stained, with some text obscured by damage. The script appears to be from a classical language, possibly Greek or Latin, based on the characters and the context of the surrounding text in the book.

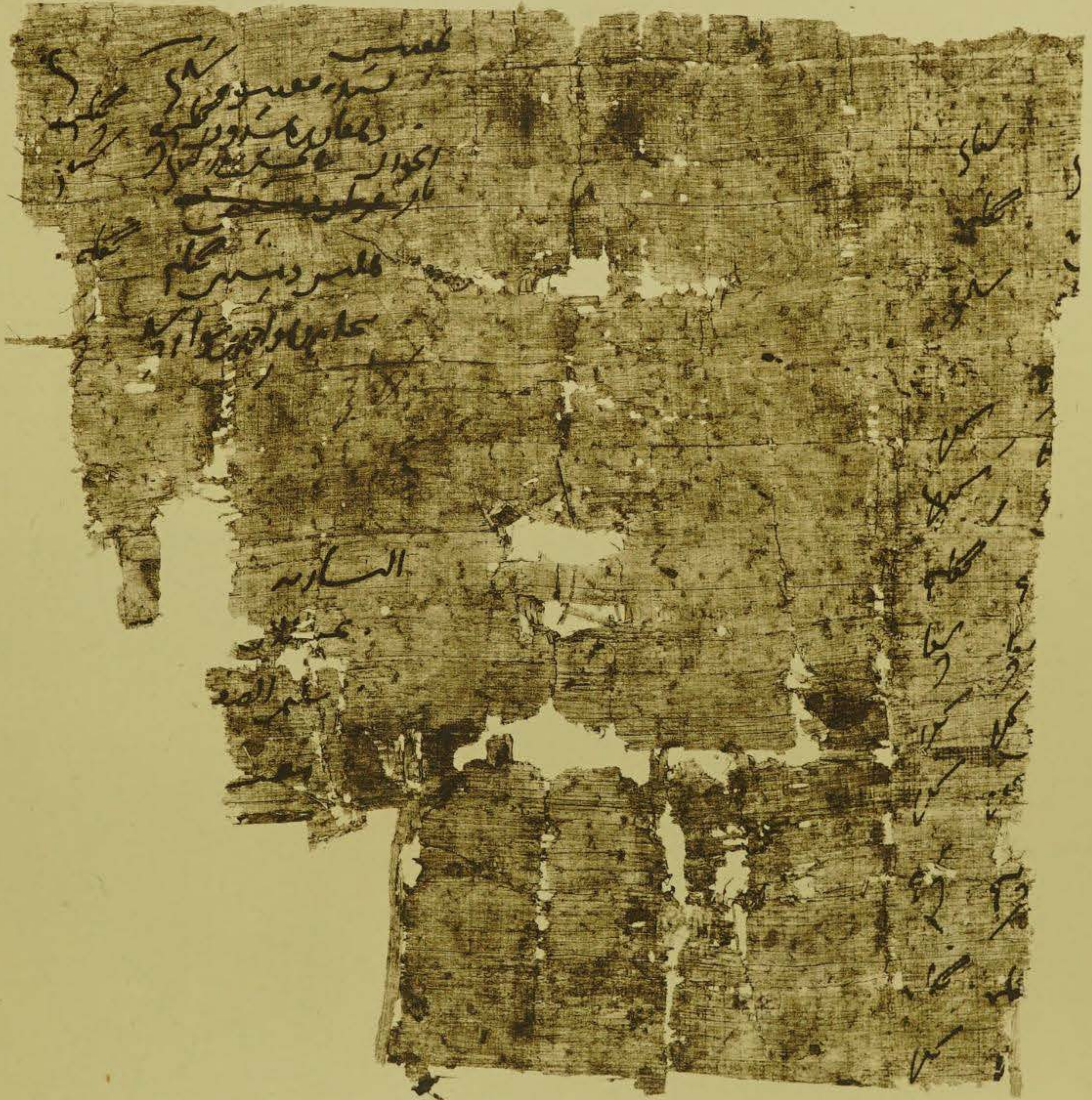
Fragment of an ancient manuscript on papyrus, showing several lines of handwritten text in a cursive script. The text is written in dark ink on a heavily textured, yellowish-brown papyrus surface. The fragment is irregularly shaped, with missing sections at the bottom and right edges. The handwriting is dense and difficult to decipher due to the script and the condition of the material.

اصلاح بلاد ايران ما تدر و التمسير في الهند
 الامور و خردت لا رخصه السلطان
 اصلاح بلاد ايران ما تدر و التمسير في الهند
 الامور و خردت لا رخصه السلطان
 اصلاح بلاد ايران ما تدر و التمسير في الهند
 الامور و خردت لا رخصه السلطان



[illegible]

Handwritten text in Persian script on a damaged, textured surface. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect. The surface is heavily worn and stained, with significant portions of the original text obscured by damage.



245

٢٤٥

العار من اخصا عار حرام اكثر
 كانه رافقه في فراجه الله
 في المصالح

الحمد لله الذي جعلنا من هذه الدنيا داراً فانية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

منه
الغبار
والعط

هـ
لار
صه القوسه و صه سور
شعوبها و عابه و سيم رايه
والصم
سما و حبه

السر
والسر
والسر

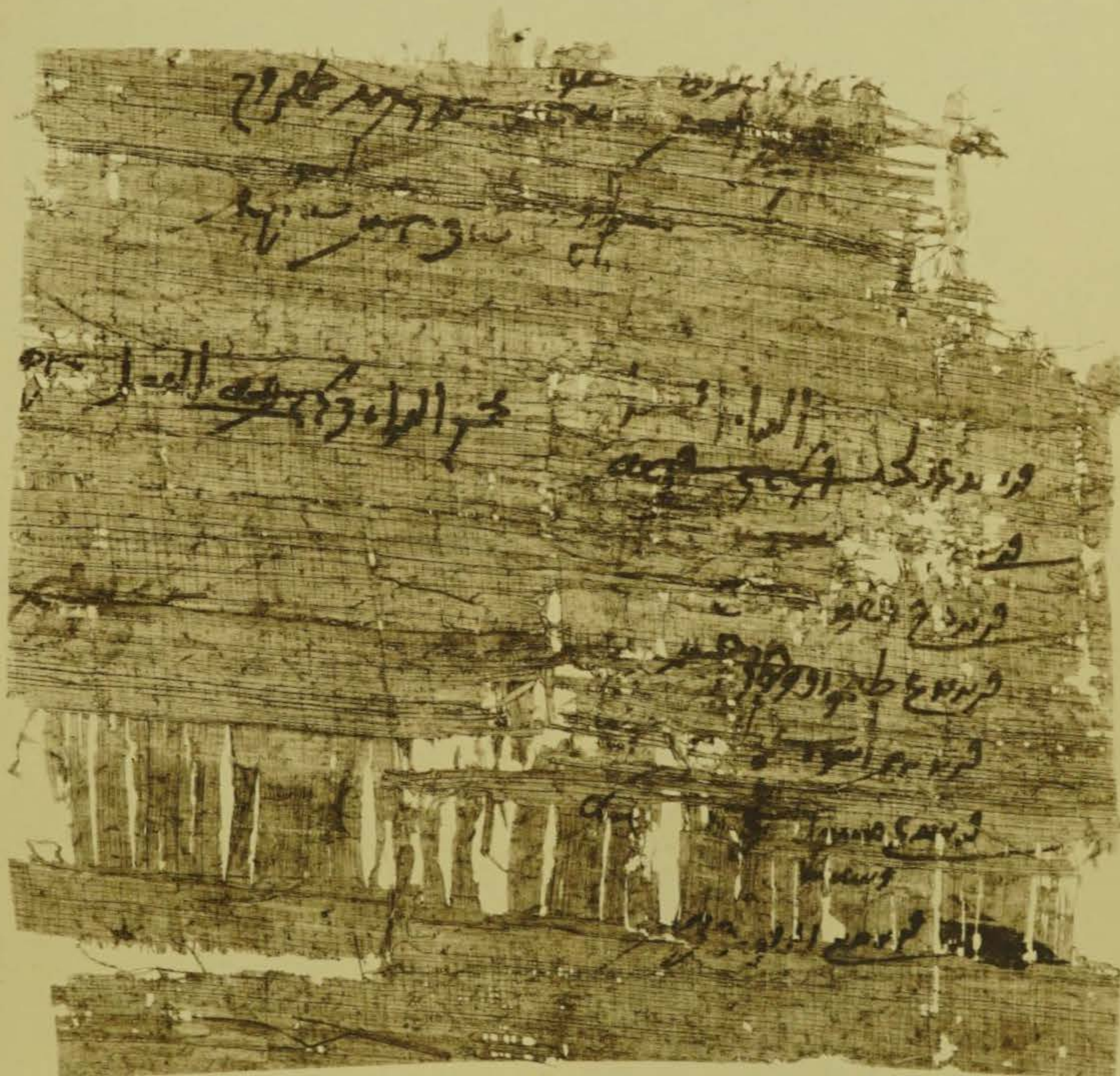
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Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a fragment of a document, showing signs of wear and discoloration.

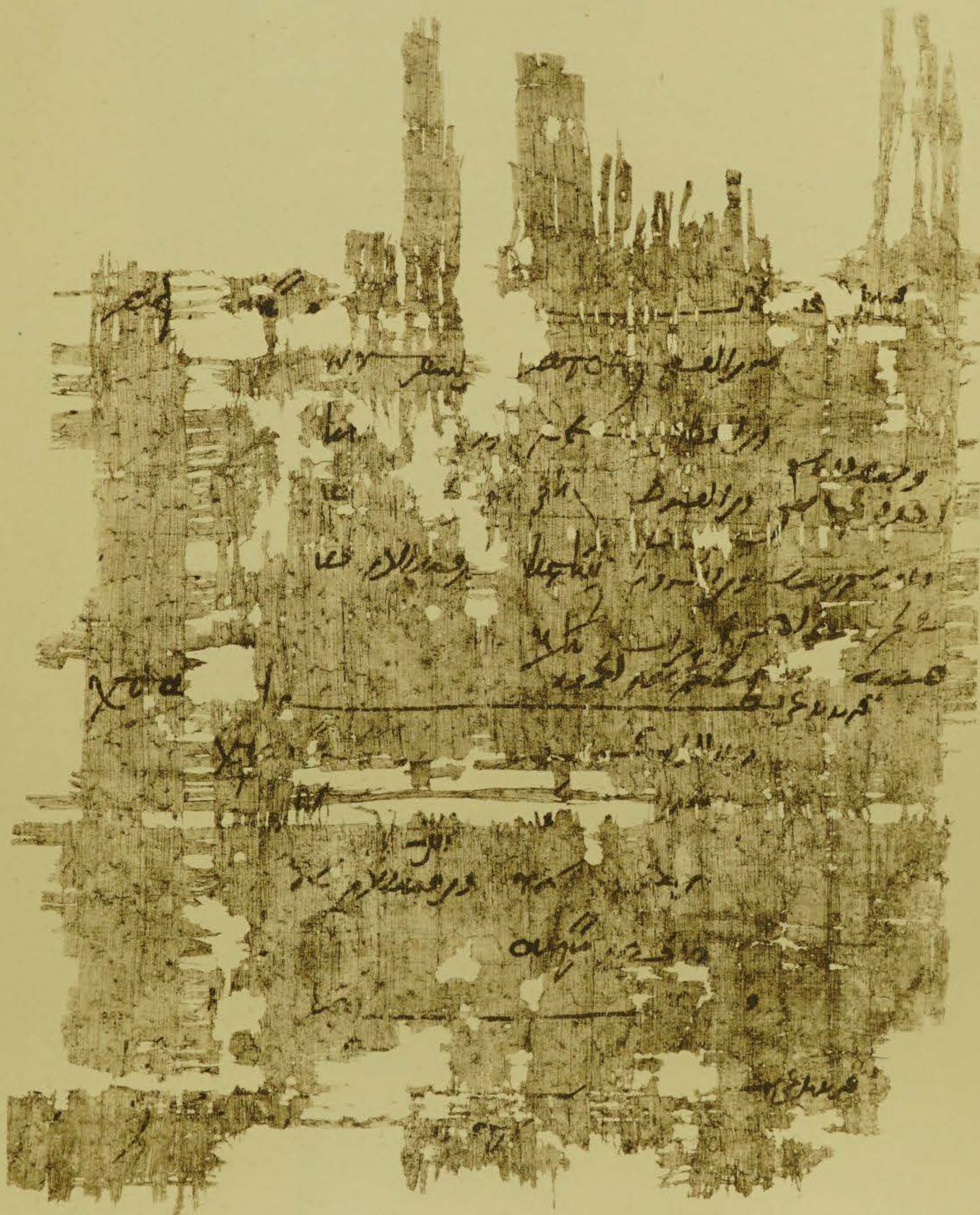
السلام
 و الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
 و الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
 الذي كنا لنهتدي لہدایہ

— bed 15



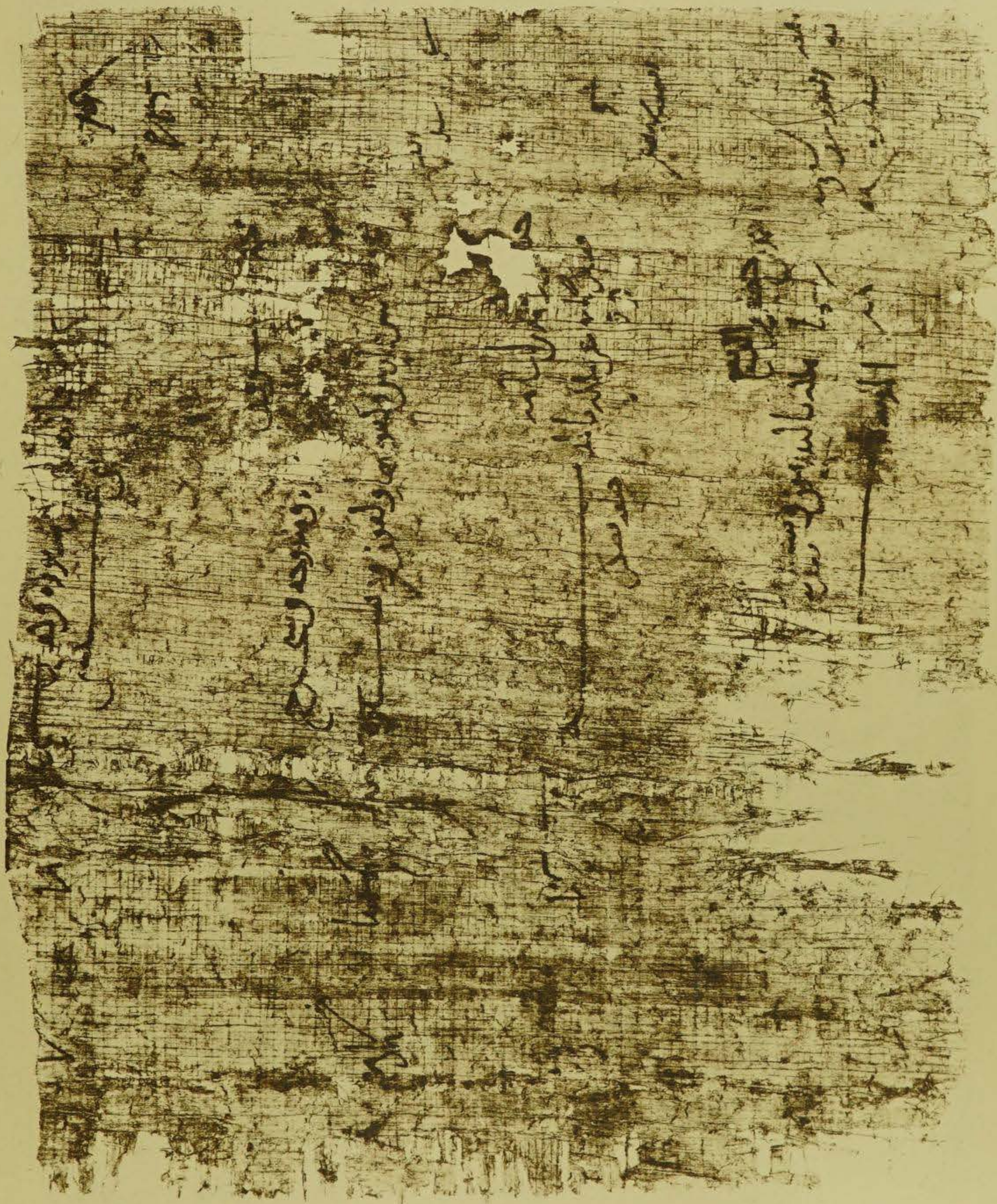


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من يد بالنعمة من لا اله الا الله
 الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
 الذي كنا لنهتدي لولا ان هدانا الله
 والحمد لله رب العالمين

الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
 الذي كنا لنهتدي لولا ان هدانا الله
 والحمد لله رب العالمين



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